

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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OCTOBER 30, 1915.

Subscription, 10s. per annum, including Diary.
Free the World over. Single Copies, 6d. each.
Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each. Post Free.

Extract
of Malt
with
Cod
Liver Oil

packed in amber-tinted glass jars
—labelled.

SIZES.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb.,
2 lb., 4 lb.

Orders can be
received for im-
mediate delivery.



Allen &
Hanburys,
Limited,
London.



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Allen &
Hanburys,
Limited,
London.

CONDITIONS

For a

WINDOW DISPLAY

of 3 gross of tablets of Wright's Coal Tar Soap for 3 weeks we give a Bonus of $\frac{1}{2}$ a gross of tablets.

This works out thus :

SELLING PRICE.

3 Gross of Tablets of Wright's Coal Tar Soap - - - - -	£7 4 0
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gross Tablets as a bonus for Window Display of three weeks	£1 4 0
	<u>£8 8 0</u>

BUYING PRICE.

3 Gross Tablets Wright's Coal Tar Soap - - - - -	£5 18 6
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gross Tablets Free - - - - -	—
Less 2½ per cent. for Cash - - - - -	0 3 0
	<u>£5 15 6</u>

The money equivalent of any of Wright's Coal Tar Specialities may be used to make up the amount of purchase to £5 18 6.



THE TOAST IS "BRITAIN."

By Fred Roe, R.I.

IN WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP WINDOW COMPETITION ARE 14 CASH PRIZES, ^{TWICE} ANNUALLY, from £25 to £1 value.

BESIDES BONUS QUANTITIES AND 30% PROFIT ON SALES.

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One of the most popular and profitable lines ever offered.

*50 Tablets in
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neatly cartoned*

4/-
DOZEN.



STYLE 1.



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These tablets dissolve very slowly in the mouth and are far superior to any similar German products.

When ordering state which carton you prefer.

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Manufacturing Chemists

BRIGHTON
ENGLAND

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(28th issue)

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In the Catalogue will be found particulars and prices of **NEW BOXES, NEW BOTTLES, NEW ODOURS**, in nearly 450 varieties, ranging in retail prices from - - - **6d. to 50/-**

Special £1 and £2 Sample Assortments.

Carriage paid to any Chemist in Great Britain and Ireland.

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					Wholesale Value.	Retail Prices.
The "Popular"	£1	A	23 boxes 20/8½	6½d. to 2/6
The "Select"	£1	B	12 ,,, 20/7¼	1/9 to 3/6
The "Superior"	£1	....	C	....	8 ,,, 20/8¼	3/- to 5/6
The "Exquisite"	£1	....	D	....	6 ,,, 20/11¾	4/- to 6/6
	£2	Special	....	16 ,,, 40/10¼	7½d. to 7/6	

SETS OF BOTTLES.

£1	....	....	....	.... G	....	22 bottles 20/6	.... 6d. to 3/6
£2	....	....	....	.... H	....	39 ,,, 41/4	.... 6d. to 4/-
25/-	....	....	....	.... I	....	14 ,,, 27/6	.... 6d. to 10/6

"OWN" BOUQUETS. Samples of bottles, labels and perfumes, and any information will be sent on application.

REAL DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS

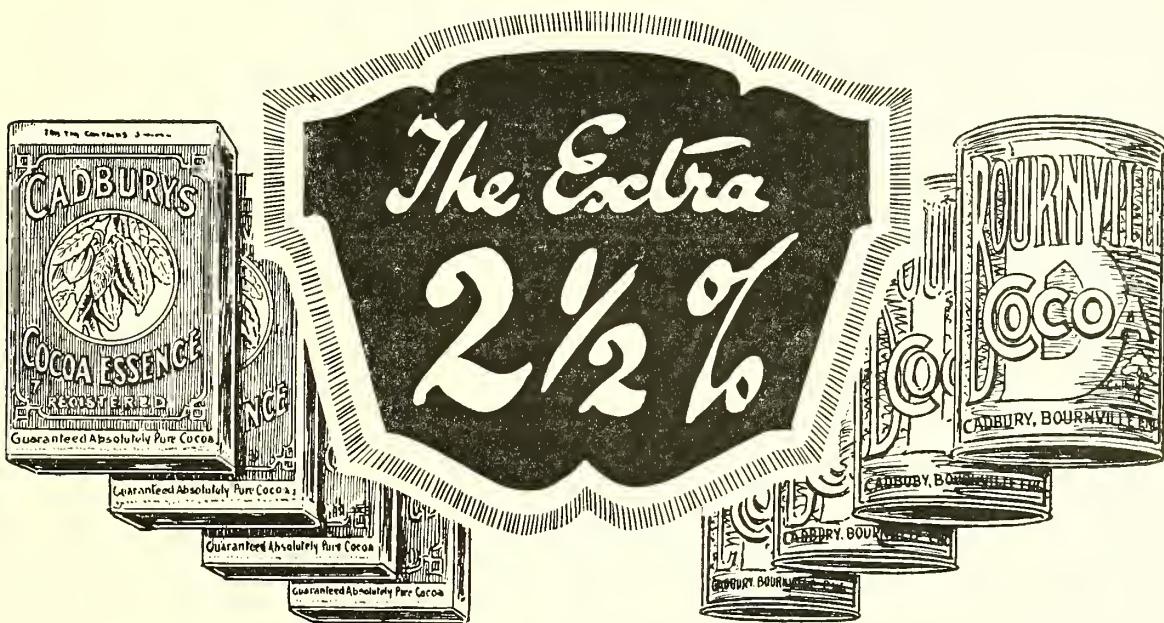
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CORNISH WALLFLOWERS

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

The "True
to Nature"
Perfumes.

**SOUTHALL
BROS. and
BARCLAY,
Ltd.,
BIRMINGHAM.**



discount offered to our customers
during the last 12 months (in lieu of
Stocking Bonus) has been so much appreciated
by the trade that we have decided to continue the
same for the present as part of our ordinary terms on

"Cadbury's" Cocoa Essence (Regd. Trade Mark)

and

"Bournville" Cocoa (Regd. Trade Mark)

The rates of discount are as given below.

For cash in seven days from date of invoice, in one consignment to one address—

Orders of £1 and under	£2, List Prices less 1/6 in £	$(7\frac{1}{2}\%)$
„ „ £2 „ „	£5, „ „	2/- „
„ „ £5 „ „	£10, „ „	2/1½ „
„ „ £10 „ „	£20, „ „	2/3 „
„ „ £20 „ „	£40, „ „	2/4½ „
„ „ £40 and over	„ „	2/6 „ $(12\frac{1}{2}\%)$

These terms do not apply to Welfare Cocoa, Breakfast Chocolate, "Own Name" Cocoa, Pure Cocoa Powder, Flavoured Cocoa Powder, Dining Room Cocoa and Loose Cocoas A and D, but these may all be used to make up quantities to obtain same.

Your esteemed orders will receive immediate attention.

Cadbury Bros. Ltd.
BOURNVILLE.

FIVE POUNDS secures 10%. £2:10:0 to £4:19:11 secures 5%.

1915

BUDGET

1915

HOME TRADE TERMS.

REVISED PRICES & TERMS OF Elliman's Universal Embrocation FOR HUMAN USE.

All previous Terms, including Agreements, respecting prices of Elliman's Universal Embrocation for Human use are cancelled.

Marked Price	Minimum Price	Trade Price per Dozen	Trade Price per Gross, less 10%	Sold at Minimum Price per Gross	PROFIT on outlay		Per Cent. if sold at marked Prices
					Amount	Rate per Cent.	
8½d. now 1/-	11½d.	10/6	£5 : 13 : 5 Net	£6 : 18 : 0	£1 : 4 : 7	21½	27
1/1½ ,,, 1/3	1/2	12/9	6 : 17 : 8 ,,	8 : 8 : 0	1 : 10 : 4	22	30¾
2/9 ,,, 3/-	2/9	29/-	15 : 13 : 2 ,,	19 : 16 : 0	4 : 2 : 10	26½	38

There is no advance in the prices of Elliman's Royal Embrocation for use on Animals.

They remain as follows :

Marked Price	Minimum Price	Trade Price per Dozen	Trade Price per Gross, less 10%	Sold at Minimum Price per Gross	PROFIT on outlay		Per Cent. if sold at marked Prices
					Amount	Rate per Cent.	
1/-	11d.	10/-	£5 : 8 : 0 Net	£6 : 12 : 0	£1 : 4 : 0	22½	33⅓
2/-	1/9	19/-	10 : 5 : 2 ,,	12 : 12 : 0	2 : 6 : 10	22¾	40⅓
3/6	3/-	32/9	17 : 13 : 8 ,,	21 : 12 : 0	3 : 18 : 4	22	42½

TERMS OF PURCHASE.

Orders (assorted or not) of less value than £2:10:0 are net.

Orders of the value of £2:10:0, and up to the value of £4:19:11, are subject to 5 % discount for Cash within 28 days from date of invoice.

Orders of the value of £5:0:0 and upwards are subject to 10 % discount for Cash within 28 days from date of invoice.

Cash with Order or Trade references. Carriage not paid.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, England.

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Antiseptics Roberts & Co., Ltd.	Bacteriological Products Burroughs Wellcome & Co.	Catarrh Remedy Dr. Mackenzie's Laboratories	Oil of Cypress Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
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Christie, T., & Co.
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Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Eucalypt., Ltd.
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Maw, S., Son & Sons
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Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
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Sanitas Co., Ltd.
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Co., Ltd.
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SELLING POINTS.

Remarkable refreshing properties—lasting fragrance—a sick-room requisite—corkscrew supplied with bottle—a useful gift.



The Jury of Ghent

There is an exhibit in our Showrooms upon which we always look with well-merited pride. It measures some 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft., and is enclosed in a simple frame. It is a Certificate issued by the Board of Trade as recompense for the Grand Prix awarded to us at the Ghent International Exhibition.

This business fair was held in the summer of 1913. It was a worldwide rendezvous for everything new and good in art, science and commerce. The leading houses of every trade were invited to exhibit their wares in friendly rivalry. From

the four corners of the earth came the pick of industry's efforts,—gems from the crucible of progress. Ghent was invaded by the world and his wife; the erstwhile quiet streets of this quaint old town echoed to the sounds of modern activity.

And one day came the judges, the international jury, who looked with critical eye upon the exhibits, complimenting here, praising there; eventually selecting those worthy of the honours of war. In due course our display was distinguished by the Grand Prix.

We are all familiar with the happenings which followed practically in the wake of the Exhibition. Before the awards could be distributed Belgium was in the throes of invasion.

Our Certificate hangs on the wall, a memento of honours won on the battlefield of business, organised by a gallant country which is now a battlefield in the cause of civilisation.

For these reasons we are proud to display it.

Capsule

CODES: A B C, 5th Ed.;
and Private.

ESTABLISHED 1840



CABLE ADDRESS:
"STAR MESSINA."

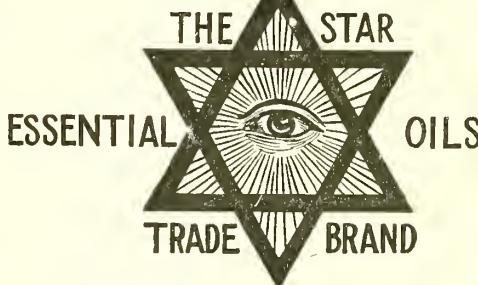
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Unquestionably the
Most Perfect
Essential Oils in the
Market.
Of "Unique
Distinction."

*Correspondence invited
from reliable Firms
and Agents.*

MANUFACTURER & EXPORTER
OF ESSENTIAL OILS OF
LEMON, ORANGE, TANGERINE, BERGAMOT, NEROLY, PETIT-GRAIN.
TERPENELESS OILS.

PEELS IN BRINE, RAW & CONC. LEMON JUICE, CITRATE OF LIME.



OWN MANU-
FACTURE.
PURE B.P.

Samples & Quotations
on
application.

6d.



Make your old
Hat a new one.

In bottles, 6d. each, in
separate neat cartons,
with suitable brush.

These Dyes are a distinct
invention, dyeing the straw
without an objectionable
varnished appearance
and producing the effect
of new goods.

NO GLOSS
NO POLISH.

On the
P.A.T.A.

Write for terms,
patterns, also leaf-
let of testimonials.

Coton HAI DYE

WHITAKER & CO., COLOUR WORKS,
KENDAL, ENG.
London Depot: 60-62 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
"Glossy" Series supplied if desired.
Special Non-Inflammable Series for Export. Est. 1878.
Telegraphic Address: "Dullette Kendal." Telephone: No. 214.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.

257 Pearl Street,
New York City, U.S.A.

Importers and Manufacturers.

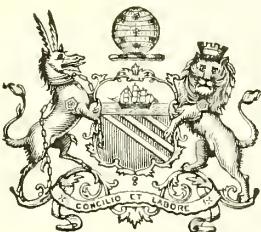
ESSENTIAL OILS, VANILLA BEANS, DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

We offer for sale—

Oil Peppermint, American	Oil Sassafras, Natural
" Spearmint	" Artificial
" Birch (Wintergreen)	" Wormseed, Baltimore
" Wintergreen Leaf	" Wormwood, American
" Cedarwood	" Sandalwood, W.I.
" Limes, Distilled	Balsam Tolu
" " H. P.	" Copiba
" "	" Peru

We solicit correspondence relating to the purchase or sale
of any article used in the Drug, Perfumery or Soap Trades.

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CHEMIST
MANCHESTER



TELEPHONE:
CITY
7665-7666
PRIVATE EXCHANGE

CHARLES MIDGLEY LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists

(ESTABLISHED 1833)

Desire to announce various changes in the personnel of the Company's Directorate, now constituted as follows:—

Mr. ERNEST G. NICHOLS becomes Chairman and Managing Director in succession to Mr. F. A. Ringer, who retires from the Company. Mr. Nichols' wide experience in this country and abroad will be devoted to the general business management and development.

Mr. FRANCIS H. SPROTT comes from Messrs. Selfridge & Co., Ltd., to superintend the main technical departments. Mr. Sprott was for many years with Messrs. Roberts & Co., of New Bond Street, London, both in the London and Paris houses; with Messrs. Savory & Moore, etc.

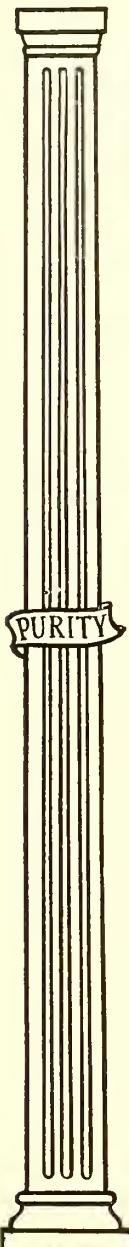
Dr. A. K. MILLER continues as hitherto on the Board, which is further strengthened by the appointment of

Mr. WILLIAM KIRBY, who will be associated with Mr. Sprott in the Laboratories. Mr. Kirby was previously with Messrs. Whitfield & Son, of Scarborough, Chemists to the King.

The new Directorate hope for the co-operation of the Wholesale and Retail trade in furthering the sales of British Medicated Soaps, for which there is a rapidly increasing and important demand.

A new propaganda for bringing these to the notice of Medical Practitioners is being inaugurated and followed up, and attention is specially called to (a) the growing proof of the value of Medicated Soaps with suitable bases in the treatment of skin trouble, (b) the at least equivalent value of the British make of Midgley's compared with the German.

If YOU have the best Dispensing business in your district special agency terms of discount are offered to you.



4 EXCHANGE ST., MANCHESTER.

RUSSIAN

— GUARANTEED GENUINE —

White Medicinal Oils

(B.P. 1914, Paraffinum Liquidum)

Quality is the finest ever imported. Specific gravity .880/.890, which is alone recommended by the Medical profession for internal use. Lighter Oils do not have the same beneficial effect.

We have just received direct from Russia a large consignment, which is probably the last and only shipment during the War. We also have technical white oils of various specific gravities.

Samples, prices and descriptive circular on application, stating requirements.

**SNOWDON, SONS & CO., LTD.,
MILLWALL, LONDON, E.**

Telephone: East 433 & 434. Telegrams: "Snowdrift, Milleast, London."

A NEW ERA IN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

IT'S ALL IN THE EDGE

It has only recently become possible to hone, sharpen and strop blades equal to new, owing to the recent invention of a special patented machine that holds the blades at the correct angle during several processes, and yet retains the human touch throughout the manipulation of the blades.

TRADE TERMS FOR SHARPENING :

DOUBLE-EDGE BLADES—

1 dozen and under ... 9d. per doz.

3 " " " 8d. "

SINGLE-EDGE BLADES—

1 dozen and under ... 6d. per doz.

3 " " " 5d. "

SPECIAL PRICE FOR QUANTITIES.

ALL CASH WITH ORDERS. BLADES RETURNED FREE
All Blades to be free from paper wrappers.

**WILLIAM P. KELLAND,
36 Camomile Street, London, E.C.**

The number of dentifrices is myriad, their names are legion.

But—

in principle and in efficiency there is but one,

THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.

Its principle is the evolution of oxygen.

Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

Possesses not only strong antiseptic, but deodorizing and oxidizing properties, as the result of which the teeth, after a few days' use of CALOX acquire a pearly whiteness.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London.

CALOX is entirely different from other dentifrices. Its introduction marks a decided advance in the scientific development of a dentifrice, a fact which the dental profession the world over has been quick to recognise. Chemists should interest themselves in Calox because only a chemist can explain the peculiar virtues and value of an oxygen-producing dentifrice.

Price to the trade, 9/6 per dozen on the P.A.T.A plan.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York, U.S.A. Manufacturers.

BRITISH DEPOT—G. B. KENT & SONS, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

CRÊPE BANDAGES

Entirely British.

A perfect substitute for all Rubber or
Elastic Webbing for Binding purposes

THE "VĒVAX" BRAND ALL-WOOL CRÊPE BANDAGE

(*Double Green Line Quality*).

Contains in its composition 100% pure wool: will last for years. After prolonged use its original elasticity can be entirely restored by cleaning according to the directions.

It is impossible to produce a finer bandage than the "Vevax" ALL-WOOL Quality.

PRICES :	2"	2½"	3"	3½"	4"
	14/-	16/-	18/-	21/-	24/- per doz.

THE "VĒVAX" BRAND ORDINARY CRÊPE BANDAGE

(*Single Green Line Quality*).

Fast Woven Edge. Approximately 70% Pure Wool.

This is **the line to satisfy the every-day demand** which exists for crêpe bandages. It has been on the market for some considerable time, and its increasing sales testify to its utility.

PRICES :	2"	2½"	3"	3½"	4"
	10/6	12/8	14/3	15/6	19/- per doz.

The "ASEPTUS" CRÊPE BANDAGE.

Containing approximately 33% Pure Wool

PRICES :	2"	2½"	3"	3½"	4"
	7/9	9/6	11/6	12/6	15/- per doz.

*All the above lines are sent out attractively labelled.
Customer's Name and Address on 6 dozen assorted.*

Usual Discounts.

Special Terms to Wholesalers and Exporters.

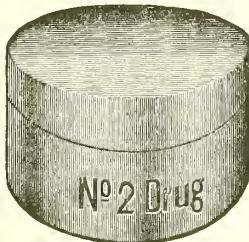
SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT—

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ESTES' DRUGGISTS' TURNED WOOD BOXES

BEST & CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD

**MADE FROM AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH,
FREE FROM KNOTS**



PRICES FROM 1/- GROSS

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LARGE OR
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ANY SIZE OR SHAPE TO ORDER.
SPECIAL LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL
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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.
7, 9 and 11 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, E.C.
AND AT 16 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.



POWDER PUFFS

To secure all the available business, the puffs must be dainty and the prices must be right.

WE HAVE MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES AT PRICES COMMENSURATE WITH VALUE.

F. SCHUTZE & CO., Ltd.,

MAKERS OF POWDER PUFFS AND PERFUMERY,

'Phone: North 2782.

BLACK BULL WORKS, LONDON, N.



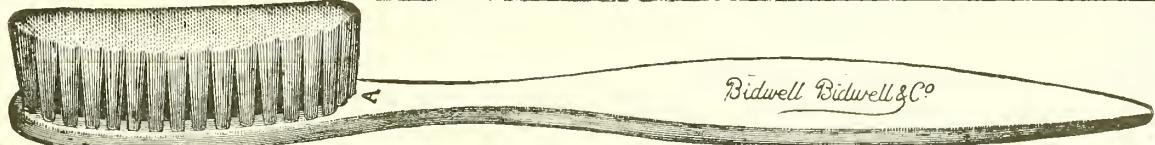
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SHAVING BRUSHES.

We are offering a good line in boxes of half-dozen well assorted Brushes in Boxwood and Metal; also Bone and Metal Handles, Hog Hair. Fine bold Brushes, well worth 1/6 each.

Per Case 5/-, less usual discount.

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, Ltd., 27 & 28 Charterhouse Sq., LONDON, E.C.



BIDWELLS' TOOTH BRUSHES.

NO LOOSE HAIRS.

Please send for Catalogue—

BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO., Ltd., AXMINSTER, DEVON.

LONDON OFFICE: BUSH LANE HOUSE, CANNON STREET, E.C.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.

Estd. 1777.

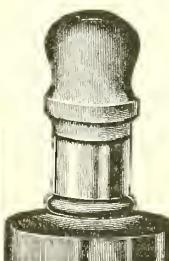


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BRUSHES.**

Summer Issue, 1915, pp. 62, 63.

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SEMREH

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Far Superior to Pleated Paper or Leather Cappings

PROMPT DISPATCH.

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**ZEAL'S PATENT
CLINICAL THERMOMETER
The "REPELLO"**

Requires no shaking down. Guaranteed Accurate.
A 30-Second Pushed back in an instant.
Send for list, post free.

Good Selling
Lines for
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Showing flattened
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Wholesale Manufacturer of
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,
A SELECTION OF 50 KINDS.
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Tuition is Personal, Practical & Thorough.

STUDENTS for the APOTHECARIES' HALL
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JULY EXAM. 17 Passed in the Practical Work and
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H. MILLS, the Chemists' practical Shop Fitter, Shop Front Builder with the latest designs and largest experience. Plans submitted for structural Alterations. Estimates free.

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Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases,
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7/6 dozen. 90/- gross.

Free London. 2½% Cash Monthly.

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EXCEP-
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Guaranteed
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Customers'
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RECENT RESULTS Fairchild Schol., 1914, £50—Mr. F. JOTCHAM,
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WITH
WINTER
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Our Latest Samples
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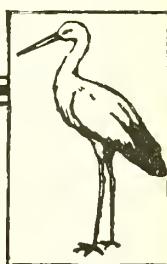
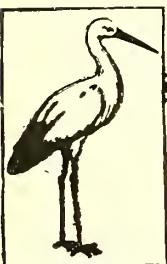
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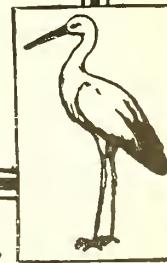
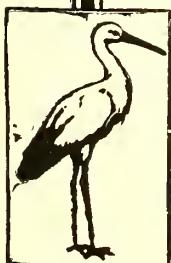
Full Set of Samples to Colonies 10/6, which
amount we credit for order of £5 and upwards.

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Chemists' Printers,
KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS.

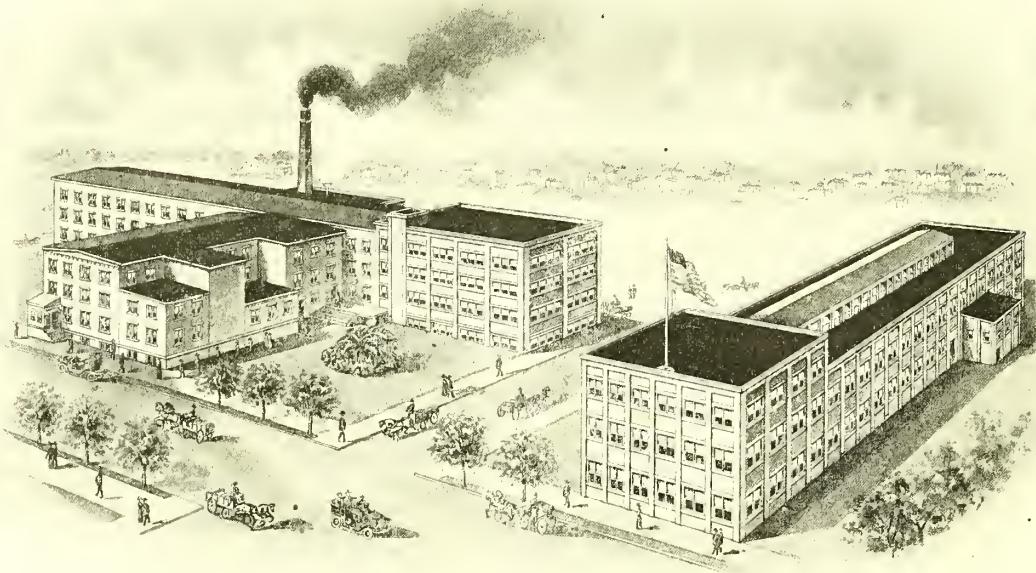
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IN SPITE OF THE SCARCITY OF GOOD QUALITY
SPECTACLE LENSES, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO
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BI-SPHERICAL, AND MENISCUS LENSES OF FIRST
QUALITY, FINISH, AND ACCURACY. IF YOU ARE
HAVING TROUBLE WITH THE FULFILMENT
OF YOUR PRESCRIPTION ORDERS, SEND YOUR
WORK TO US.



66, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

STANDARD OPTICAL CO., LTD.



FACTORY: GENEVA, NEW YORK.

Beg to call the attention of British and Colonial Opticians
to their "Stoco" Optical Productions, and to enumerate
:: a few of the lines at the disposal of their clients. ::

- ¶ SPECTACLE AND EYEGLASS FRAMES AND MOUNTINGS** in Gold, Rolled Gold, Silvaline (Regd.), and Steel. The quality, design, and finish of these goods is unsurpassed.
- ¶ LENSES** of all kinds, edged and unedged, produced by America's latest lens factory.
- ¶ MACHINERY.**—Well-known and justly famed in prescription shops throughout the world.
- ¶ CASES.**—We are Sole Agents for the Farrington Manufacturing Co., of Boston, whose "Texol" imitation leather covering is superior to leather itself, and may be had in an attractive variety of grains and colours.
We also have a full range of real leather and silk covered cases, together with Aluminium and White Metal in choice designs.
- ¶ CHAINS.**—Our Chain line (J. F. Sturdy's Sons Co.) is unique, and it will pay you to communicate with us, if for this line alone.
We invite your inquiries concerning the above, as well as many other lines carried by us.
- JUST ONE WORD MORE.**—Send for sample of our "STANDWEAR" Fingerpiece Mounting, it has many special features which will appeal to you.

59-62 Hatton Garden, LONDON, E.C.

The VENO DRUG Co., Ltd.

NEW PRICES.

THESE NEW PRICES show 24·14% profit on cost on £3 or £6 parcels of the 1/1½d. size—delivered CARRIAGE PAID, cash in 30 days. £100 parcels show 27·13% profit on cost. PRICES FOR IRELAND REMAIN AS BEFORE.

Liberal as these terms are, and backed up by our unceasing efforts on behalf of our friends in the trade, we feel certain that our lines will continue to receive the same vigorous support as before.

TERMS :

2½% Discount if Paid
in 30 Days, afterwards NET.

5% Discount on orders
of £100 and upwards.

All Goods Carriage
Paid.

WINDOW SHOWS.

We are prepared to arrange for window displays on the following terms: 2/6 on £3 order; 5/- on £6 order; and 10/- on £12 order. We ask only for a good corner in a front window. These terms must be arranged for when ordering. Orders can be assorted to meet your requirements.

TO NEW CUSTOMERS.

Please note cash or references are required with a first order.

ORDER FORM.

To THE VENO DRUG CO., Ltd.,
Veno Buildings, Chester Road, Manchester.

Please send the following Goods, carriage paid, in free boxes:				Size	Min.	Prices per doz.	£	s.	d.	
Doz.	Dr. Cassell's Tablets	...	1/-	1/-	10/3					
"	"	"	1 3	1 3	12 5					
"	"	"	3/-	2 11	30					
"	"	Instant Relief	1/-	1/-	10 3					
"	"	"	3/-	2/11	30/-					
"	Veno's Lightning Cough Cure	11½d.	11½d.	9 9						
"	"	"	1 3	1 3	12 5					
"	"	"	3/-	2 11	30					
"	"	Seaweed Tonic	1 3	1 3	12 5					
"	"	"	3/-	2/11	30					
"	"	Nasal Tablets	3/-	2/11	30/-					
"	"	Lightning Fluid	1 3	1 3	12 5					
"	"	"	3/-	2/11	30/-					
"	"	Ointment	3/-	2/11	30/-					
Signed				£						
Address										

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.

P.A.T.A. PRICES
as from October 20, 1915.

Nominal Value.	Minimum Wholesale Price.	Minimum Retail Price.
1/1½ per packet.	10/5 per doz.	1/0½ per packet.
2/9 "	24/6 "	2/5 "

Single powders 1½d. each, flat rate.

Each 1/1½ packet contains 9 powders; each 2/9 packet contains 27 powders.

BEACH & BARNICOTT, LTD., BRIDPORT.

OCTOBER 1, 1915, LIST CANCELLED.

Owing to the new taxes and great increase in cost of materials,
the MINIMUM RETAIL PRICES now are :

1/3 3/- & 5/- SIZES.	Poor Man's Friend	1/3 2/9 & 4/8
1/3 3/- & 5/- SIZES.	Alterative Pills -	1/3 2/9 & 4/8



Trade Mark.

59 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

BURGESS' LION PILLS & OINTMENT.

P.A.T.A.

Wholesale Price List.

OCTOBER 1915.

P.A.T.A.	Minimum Retail.	Per Doz. Net.	OCTOBER 1915.						
			s.	d.	s.	d.			
½ oz. (9d. size)	0 8 ½	...	6 9	6 oz. (5/- size)	... ...	4 6	...	44 6
1 oz. (1/3 size)	1 2	...	11 6	16 oz. (12/- size)	each	11 0	...	9 0
3 oz. (3/- size)	2 10	...	27 0	36 oz. (24/- size)	each	20 6	...	16 10

Carriage Paid on Orders over £2.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

REVISED PRICES.

Beecham's Pills :

1s. 3d. size	...	...	...	...	...	...	10s. 6d. per doz. net.
3s. 0d. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	26s. 6d. " "
5s. 0d. }	new size	...	...	...	...	...	50s. 0d. " "

{ contains double the quantity of 3/- box.

Beecham's Cough Pills :

1s. 3d. size	...	...	...	...	...	10s. 6d. per doz. net.
3s. 0d. "	26s. 6d. " "

Beecham's Tooth Paste :

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES :

1s. 0d. size	7s. 6d. per doz. net.
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Orders : Minimum quantity £5 value—approximately. | Packages FREE. Carriage PAID.

These Prices are the lowest no matter what quantity is ordered.

TERMS : CASH WITH ORDER.

Cheques to be made payable to THOMAS BEECHAM, and crossed "Parr's Bank, Ltd., St. Helens."



SCOTT'S EMULSION

PROTECTED PROFIT. QUICK
SALES—NO BAD STOCK.
REPEAT ORDERS AND
SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Never was SCOTT'S Emulsion more widely advertised than at the present moment. The opportunity, to secure a fair share of the season's demand for this preparation, is one that few enterprising pharmacists can afford to neglect.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., 10-11, Stonecutter St.,
LONDON, E.C.

Why it pays to sell SCOTT'S

SCOTT'S Emulsion reflects credit on the seller and gives satisfaction to the buyer. It bears a good protected profit, yet is advertised all over the United Kingdom. It is the only emulsion with a 37 years' reputation for value and quality.

It sells quickly on sight— involving little trouble and no losses. It is one of the few advertised products, costly to manufacture, that yields fair remuneration to the retailer. Therefore, to sell SCOTT'S not only pays, but encourages the principles of fair trade and good protected profits.

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1859

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Winter Issue
Jan. 29, 1916

**PRICE LISTS
& CIRCULARS
INSERTED**

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LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES: MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, ADELAIDE



The BIG Profit margin

is only one of the many advantages accruing to the Chemist and Druggist who stocks "ANZORA." This line has an established reputation ; it is backed by an efficient British organisation ; it has achieved wonderful popularity, and it is the only hair preparation which

effectually masters the hair, yet contains neither oil nor grease. The all-British GOLD MEDAL

ANZORA HAIR CREAM

should be one of your leading lines.

TRADE { 11/6 per dozen. ... Retailed at 18/-
TERMS { 19/6 , , , , 30/-

¶ Beware of substitutes for Anzora which are made of inferior materials, leave flaky deposits and disappoint the customer.

ANZORA PERFUMERY CO.,
32/34 WILLESDEN LANE, LONDON, N.W.

Liquid Paraffin

PETROLEUM JELLY B.P.

White, Yellow, Golden.

WHITE OILS

Half-white and Coloured Oils
(Yellow, Green, Red, &c.)

Large Stocks. Wholesale Only.

THE STERN SONNEBORN OIL CO., Ltd.

51 Royal London House, Finsbury Sq.
LONDON, E.C.

Works : Burdett Oil Works, Limehouse, E.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Buy from one of the Oldest Houses in the Trade.
Write for Prices.

ESTABLISHED 1794.

SAMUEL THORNLEY, LTD., BIRMINGHAM

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Best Quality Only.

RANDALL & SON,

Limited.

Wholesale and
Export Druggists,
SOUTHAMPTON

ENGLISH MADE Beef Tea & Consommé Cubes PACKED UNDER OWN LABEL.

Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Moderate.

**SEND FOR QUOTATIONS TO
TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co.,
23 LEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.**

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.

**Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants,
Manufacturing Chemists**

HULL

Invite the Trade to take up the following valuable P.A.T.A. Protected Lines, bearing a very large Protected Retail Profit, which sell freely and are well known and valued by the Public in many parts of the country.

	Protected Retail Price.	Dozen Net.
*LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins	6d.	3 6
* " " " "	1/-	7/-
* " " " bottles in } cartons	1/6	10/6

* Losall's Salt sells so well, surely it must pay Pharmacists to stock such a big profit-bearing protected line.

LOSALL'S COMPOUND SULPHUR SOAP.

A valuable emollient medicated skin soap, especially suitable for use in Eczema} 1/- 8/-

Chemists requiring effective advertising matter for Losall's Salt, &c., will, on application direct to Lofthouse & Saltmer, receive a liberal supply of Dummies, Showcards, Window Slips, Price Tickets, &c., Carriage Paid, whether or no they have an account open with the Firm.

PURE DRINKING WATER.

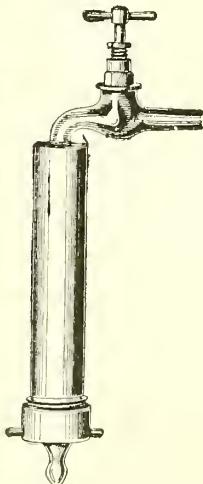
**The
Pasteur
Chamberland
Filter.**

**OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT
STATEMENT:**

Wherever the **PASTEUR FILTER** has been applied, **TYPHOID FEVER** has disappeared.

WRITE FOR LIST B.

SOLE MAKERS :
The British Pasteur Chamberland Filter Co.
5 WHITE STREET, FINSBURY,
LONDON, E.C.





We are now offering 6/- worth of "Ovaltine" at trade prices, carriage paid, for a definite 14 days' display in a prominent place in your window.

This offer is made to purchasers of minimum orders of £3 (invoice value). Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom.

£5 lots are subject to 5% discount for prompt cash, otherwise terms are strictly net monthly account.

TRADE PRICES	1/- P.A.T.A	-	9/6 per Dozen.
	1/9 "	-	16/- "
	3/- "	-	28/- "

**ON BEST TERMS "OVALTINE" BEARS A PROFIT OF
45% ON OUTLAY.**

**A. WANDER, LTD., 45 Cowcross St., E.C.
WORKS : KING'S LANGLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE.**

Sanaphos

T.M. Reg.

—to avoid dead stock *One* product of this kind is enough for wise retail stock-keeping. That one should be the *Best*.

THE BRITISH MILK PRODUCTS CO., LTD.,
69 Mark Lane,
LONDON, E.C.

The fixed prices at which **Sanaphos** is sold show a net profit to the retail chemist of over 30 per cent. on selling price (over 40 per cent. on cost).

The wholesale prices are:—
1/- size, 8/6 per dozen; 1/6 size,
12/9 per dozen; 2/6 size, 21/- per
dozen; 5/- size, 42/- per dozen.

Sanaphos is a reconstructive NERVE Food. It is Nutrient, Restorative and Activating.

It is indicated in Mental and Physical Fatigue; Nervous Breakdown; Insomnia; and Neurasthenia.

The product of an alien enemy is effectively displaced by **Sanaphos**.

Sanaphos is an organically phosphated milk product, much superior to the German-owned article.

It is prepared in England under strict scientific control.

Chemists are invited to write for samples and all particulars; and to send names of physicians, to whom we shall be pleased to send samples of **Sanaphos** and copies of numerous professional endorsements.

“FERROCARNIS”

A pleasantly flavoured solution of iron in organic combination with
BRAND'S Concentrated Raw Meat Juice.

Ferrocarnis combines the stimulating properties of meat juice with the tonic effect of iron. This product does not cause constipation, and thus affords a means of administering iron to patients who are unable to take ordinary iron preparations.

PREPARED BY

BRAND & CO., LTD., MAYFAIR WORKS,
SOUTH LAMBETH ROAD, S.W.

TRADE MARK™

A GOOD LINE FOR CHEMISTS.

FRAME FOOD™

ON P.A.T.A. LIST.

SHOWCARDS FREE.

FRAME FOOD CO., Standen Road, Southfields, London.

Chymol

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS!

is the result of scientific experimental work for nearly a year past. The fats contained in Chymol have been subjected to the action of enzymes, and the *Lancet* reports very favourably on this special treatment.

Moreover, Chymol contains a comparatively high percentage of assimilable iron, derived from bone marrow. Estimated as hæmoglobin it averages 0·95%.

Window Displays on special terms. Ask our representatives, or write us direct.

P.A.T.A. Prices - 1/- 2/- 6/- 10/-
Trade Prices - 9/- 24/- 96/-

THE CHYMOL COMPANY
(Armour & Company, Ltd.)

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

“Vaseline” AND Paraffinum Molle, B.P. 1914.

**Alteration in Official Characters, which makes “VASELINE”
still more necessary.**

Pharmacists, like Physicians, are well aware of the fact that “VASELINE” is the original preparation upon which the therapeutic reputation of Petroleum Jelly was built.

THE word “VASELINE” was not entered in the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, because it was our “Trade Mark,” and we could not afford to surrender it, but in place thereof the phrase “Paraffinum molle” (meaning soft paraffin) was invented and adopted, being intended to represent a substance identical with “VASELINE”; in fact, the “characters and tests” in the Pharmacopœia were a correct description of “VASELINE,” which thus became the official standard. It is to be regretted that the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, omits the specification “free from acidity, alkalinity, or any unpleasant odour or flavour, even when warmed to 120° F. (48° C.),” but this omission makes it all the more necessary that Medical men should prescribe “VASELINE” and not Paraffinum molle. In respect to the omitted characters, “VASELINE” remains of the highest degree of purity, and it may be inferred that commercial varieties of soft paraffin do not accord with these stricter requirements of the old Pharmacopœia.

As these articles or preparations are sometimes prescribed by Medical men, and Pharmacists dispense under the mistaken impression that they are the “same things as VASELINE,” it is important that they should observe the characters which make “VASELINE” a substance *sui generis*, and in the interest of the Public and of Physicians it should be clearly understood:

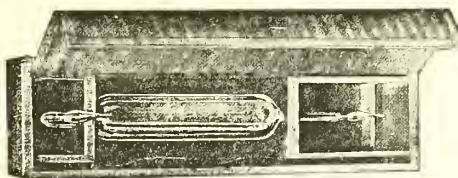
1st. That any kind of “Paraffinum molle” is not “VASELINE,” in method of manufacture, composition, or medicinal properties, soft paraffin being quite another and a different preparation from “VASELINE.”

2nd. That “Paraffinum molle” has come to mean a semi-solid, unctuous petroleum product which may be worthless and even noxious, varying in quality and colour from axle-grease up, and the great bulk of which is sold as similar to our product, and on the reputation for value obtained by “VASELINE.”

3rd. That “VASELINE” is not only valuable as a vehicle, but has great therapeutic value of its own, both for external and internal use, and as a destroyer of germs and micro-organisms. Soft paraffin, on the contrary, even if safe to use, has no medicinal value, and is simply a vehicle. One ounce of soft paraffin usually obtainable, taken internally, might produce disagreeable results, whilst “VASELINE” is entirely harmless internally, and indeed, of the greatest benefit in inflammation of the throat, chest and stomach, as well as a safe and sure laxative and intestinal lubricant.

We may also remind members of the medical and Pharmaceutical Professions that the discovery of “VASELINE” has proved to be of great importance in Medicine, Pharmacy, and the Arts. This Company has spent nearly a million pounds in building its works and introducing its products; it cannot afford, therefore, and should not be asked, to surrender its Trade Mark.

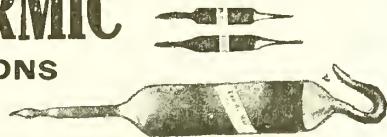
CHESEBROUGH MANFG. CO. (CONSOLIDATED), NEW YORK
42 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.



HYPODERMIC

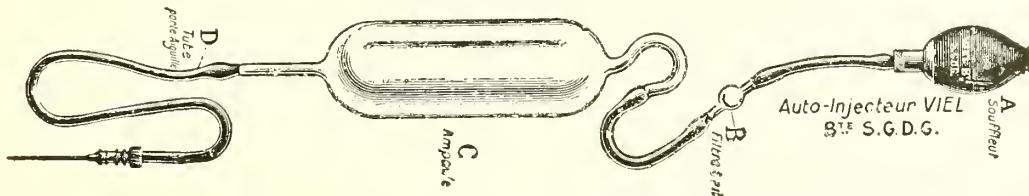
PREPARATIONS

IN AMPOULES.



Any Principle.

In boxes of 12 Ampoules of 1 c.c.; and also in boxes of 50, 100, or 1000.
ABSOLUTELY ASEPTIC. LOWEST PRICES.



Physiological Serums in Ampoules of 250 and 500 c.c.

GLASS AMPOULES (Empty).

All sizes and shapes
promptly supplied.

M. BRESILLON & CO.,

Gamage Buildings - London, E.C.

Telephone : Holborn 1311.

Telegrams : "Ampsalvas London."

Samuel G. McCotter & Co.

Cable Address : "McCotter New York."

13 GOLD ST., NEW YORK CITY

BROKERS IN

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS,
AND ESSENTIAL OILS.**

AGENCIES SOLICITED.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES MAILED WEEKLY TO WHOLESALE TRADE ON REQUEST.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS OF CANADA, LIMITED.

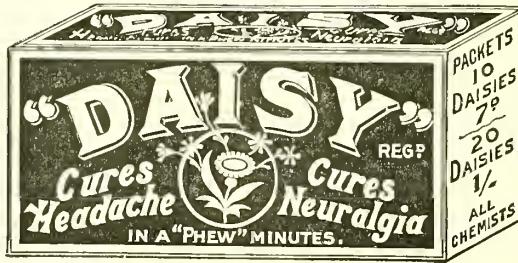
The products of our manufacture are of the purest and highest standard. We are in a position to offer to the Mother Country and Sister Colonies a full line of Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, and solicit your inquiries for

Acid Pyrogallic
Crystals and Resublimed
Acid Gallic
Trional (Methyl Sulphonate)
Cocaine & Morphine Salts

Hydroquinone
Rhodol (Metol)
Acid Tannic
Sulphonate
Hexamethylenetetramine

CABLE ADDRESS - "MALLCHEM MONTREAL."

BRITAIN'S MOST PROFITABLE PROPRIETARY



"Daisy" is an article of entirely British manufacture. It is prepared by an "All-British" firm and

THE INGREDIENTS ARE ENTIRELY BRITISH MADE

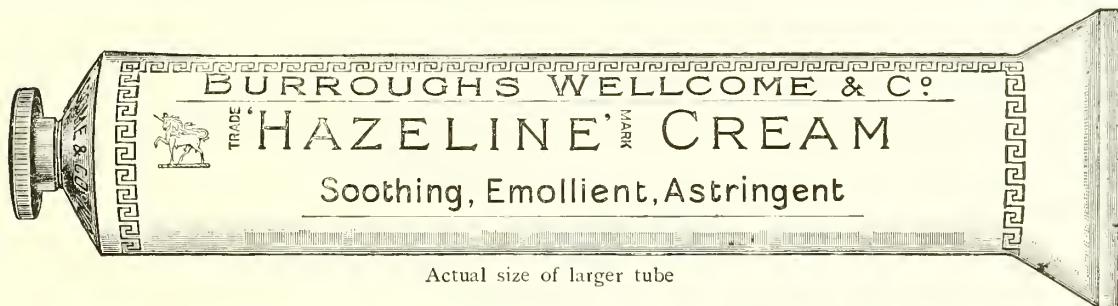
By pushing "Daisy" you are stimulating British trade, as well as putting over 100% profit in your own pocket.

As we are overwhelmed with orders, customers are well advised to watch their stocks and order early to avoid disappointment by the unavoidable delay.

DAISY, LTD., Mammoth Works, LEEDS.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

Telegrams: "DAISY LEEDS."



'Hazeline' Cream

(Trade Mark)

For Sailors and Soldiers

Imagine the sailor with the Fleet at sea, his skin shrivelled and cracked by piercing wintry gales or chafed by frozen oilskins and soaked with salt.

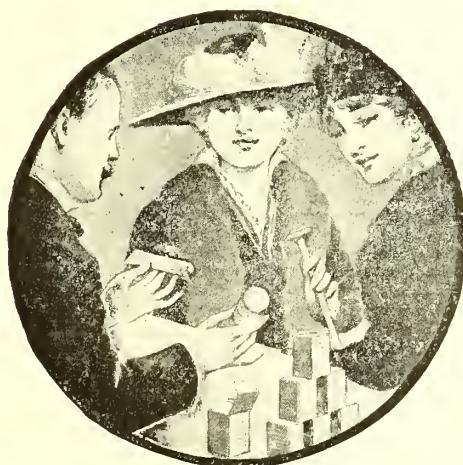
Imagine the soldier, during the winter campaign, exposed for days in the trenches.

Then you will realise what comfort these men would derive from 'HAZELINE' CREAM.

It may not occur to the men's friends to send them anything of this kind.

Make the suggestion and supply the 'HAZELINE' CREAM yourself; both will be highly appreciated.

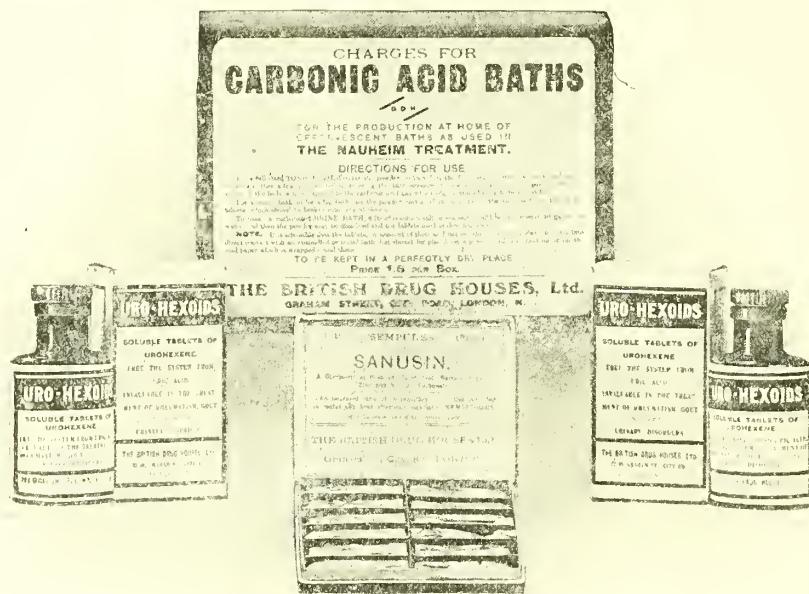
Introduce 'Hazeline' Cream to every lady customer; in all probability she has someone with the Forces who needs this soothing emollient.



'Hazeline' Cream is supplied in glass pots at 11/- per dozen, also in collapsible metal tubes of two sizes at 6/- and 10/- per dozen, respectively, prices subject



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON



URO-HEXIODS.

TABLETS OF UROHEXENE, A COMBINATION OF HEXAMINE AND LITHIUM BENZOATE. A SUCCESSFUL URINARY ANTISEPTIC, DIURETIC AND ANTI-LITHIC.

RETAIL 1/9 (50 TABLETS). P.A.T.A. 10/6 PER DOZEN.

CARBONIC ACID BATHS, B.D.H.

CHARGES FOR THE PRODUCTION AT HOME OF EFFERVESCENT BATHS, AS USED IN THE NAUHEIM TREATMENT.

RETAIL (P.A.T.A.) 1/6 PER BOX 13/- PER DOZEN.

SANUSIN IN THE FORM OF 'SEMPULES.'

SANUSIN 'SEMPULES' ARE ALMOST SPECIFIC IN CASES OF HAEMORRHOIDS.

RETAIL 2/6 (P.A.T.A.) 21/- PER DOZEN.

The above lines effectually replace German products. Samples or literature (for distribution to medical men and others) may be had on request.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, Ltd.
22 to 30 Graham Street, City Road,
LONDON, N.



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and of the Chemical and Drug Trades.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the Chemical, Drug and allied trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It has a larger paid subscription circulation than any other Drug Trade Journal, and is the official organ of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

Subscription 10s. a year in advance. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)." Terms for advertising can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone 3617 Central (three lines).
Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

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Summary.

Professor Louis Planchon, of Montpellier, is dead (p. 40).

New prices of proprietary articles and medicines are mentioned on p. 36.

"Ampoule" was first used in English pharmaceutical literature in the *C. & D.*, June 1, 1907, says Xrayser II. (p. 47).

Germany is so short of fat that cadavers are being used for it so as to get glycerin for explosives. The synthesis of fats is now being attempted (p. 40).

The decision of English and Welsh chemists in regard to the new Insurance Dispensing Tariff is criticised by Xrayser II. (p. 47) and by correspondents (pp. 61-62).

The question of dispensing chemists of the age for war service being exempted is discussed in an article on p. 48, to which we append the latest official information. Correspondents also deal with the matter (p. 61).

Quinine, menthol, and shellac command most attention in the markets, a good speculative business being in progress at continually rising prices. Castor and linseed oils, sal ammoniac, copper sulphate, and quicksilver have sharply advanced, and other articles on a higher basis include phenolphthalein, salicylic acid, turpentine, and potash prussiate. Dealers have not been following the recent advances in synthetic chemicals, and the tension has eased down (p. 57).

Besides the Insurance dispensing news beginning on p. 53 we learn that the London Panel Committee has interviewed four of the practitioners accused by the Pharmacy Sub-Committee of excessive prescribing and in every case found that the prescribing was not in excess. They also differed from the Pharmaceutical Committee on the stock-mixture question, and are asking the Insurance Commissioners to decide whether or not the suggested mixtures will keep.

European War.

A Year Ago To-day.

(*War News in "C. & D."*, October 31, 1914.)

The matter of relieving or finding employment for Belgian pharmacists showed progress, and those among them who could do such work as glass-blowing found ready employment. A Proclamation was published in regard to the importation of sugar, fresh conditions being laid down in order to exclude sugar from Austria and Germany. In Germany the boycott of British medicines was exceptionally bitter. The Insurance Commissioners supplemented the list of fifteen drugs which had been advanced in price consequent upon the war by ten other articles and preparations in respect to which increased payment was provided.

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patria.—CICERO.

FIFTY-EIGHTH LIST.

ATHERTON, Corporal C. W., B.Sc. (Birmingham), 3rd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment (attached Royal Engineers).

BOWDAGE, Second-Lieutenant THOMAS STANTON, chemist and druggist, Llandudno, 20th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (from London Scottish).

KELLY, Lieutenant MICHAEL, Ph.C., George Street, Enniscorthy, Notts and Derby Regiment.

KELLY, W. G. S. (with R. W. Greff & Co., Queen Street, London, E.C.), son of Mr. W. H. Kelly, *C. & D.* staff, R.A.M.C.

LINDSAY, JOHN, W. H., 7th Battalion Cameron Highlanders. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Ralph Wilson, chemist, Uddington, and was wounded in France recently.

RENNIE, W. F. (lately apprentice with Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., Abroath), 14th Battalion Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER (late of Lumsden & Wilson, druggists, Seaford, Ontario, Canada), 33rd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson has been connected with the Canadian Militia for many years, and is reported to be a crack rifle-shot.

The following British Columbia pharmacists are serving with the various contingents of the Canadian Expeditionary Force: B. Laidlaw, Murray Campbell, Harry Fisher, John Robertson, R. G. Strachan, Arthur R. Mann, and Percy Neal.

A Grangemouth correspondent writes: "Several young men who were serving their apprenticeship in local pharmacies have enlisted; also several who completed their apprenticeship within recent years have been unable to resist the call. Messrs. Mungo Gillespie, Wm. McCulloch, James Fraser, Wm. Dollar, Robert Dollar, Andrew Dempster, Robert Gray, and Peter Donald are attached to various units in the R.A.M.C. Mr. John Robertson is one of the crack shots of the local Rifle Corps in Kuala Lumpur. He is manager of the Federated Malay States Dispensary. Private John Baxter, son of Mr. James Baxter, chemist, was sheep-farming in Australia when war broke out. He joined the Australian Contingent and was drafted to Gallipoli, where he was wounded fighting against the Turks. He recovered and returned to the fighting line, but has been posted as missing for the last three months. Driver Sydney D. McLagan, only son of Dean of Guild McLagan, was in Canada when hostilities started. He returned to this country on the *Lusitania*, the last trip she made in safety, and joined the Mechanical Transport Section of the A.S.C. He is at present under orders to proceed abroad."

Trade with China and Siam.

The "London Gazette" of October 19 and 22 contains a further list of firms in China and Siam to whom goods may be consigned. The China list contains twenty additional names, and the Siam list twenty-three names, among the latter being the See Kak Dispensary, Jawarad Dispensary, and Dr. K. C. Tay, all of Bangkok.

Exportation Notices.

DUTCH COLONIES.—According to telegraphic information from the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, the exportation of synthetic dyes is prohibited, beginning from the end of September 1915. (See also *C. & D.*, October 2, p. 34.)

NETHERLANDS.—The exportation of tin from the Netherlands has been prohibited by a Royal Decree of October 15.

--A Decree of October 18 prohibits the exportation of cottonseed oil, coconut oil, sesame oil, soya oil, carthamus oil, and of all edible oils the exportation of which is not yet prohibited. The prohibition does not include margarine.

UNITED KINGDOM.—The exportation of the following goods has been prohibited to all destinations: Acetic ether, ether, phosgene (carbonyl chloride), and platinum.

Personalia.

LIEUTENANT STANLEY ARTHUR TRICK, son of Mr. W. B. Trick, J.P., chemist and druggist (Lewis & Burrows, Ltd.), who was gazetted to the Army Service Corps a few weeks ago, has been promoted to the rank of captain. He is now on active service abroad.

MR. W. T. HIND, pharmacist, Queen's Road, Leicester, has received news from several unofficial sources that his son, Corporal Horace W. Hind, is wounded and missing. Corporal Hind, who is twenty years of age, belonged to the 4th Leicester Territorials, which took part in the great charge on the Hohenzollern Redoubt on October 13.

PROFESSOR J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A., M.B. (Trinity), Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is Colonel-in-Chief of the Army Medical Corps of the Second Canadian Contingent. His colleague at the College, Professor Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B. (Toronto), is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Canadian University Medical Corps, now stationed in the South of England.

Miscellaneous.

GERMAN BARBARIETY IN BELGIUM.—A campaign of German terrorism has recently been conducted in Belgium as the result of unrest among the inhabitants, which was manifested immediately after the Allies' successful offensive. In Brussels the following notice has been posted by order of the Germans: "By sentence of field court-martial on October 9 the following persons are condemned on charges of treason—namely, assisting men to join the enemies' Forces." The list includes the names of Miss Edith Cavell, an English nurse, matron of the Medical Institution, Brussels, and Louis Severin, chemist, Place St. Jean, Brussels, who were condemned to death. Miss Cavell has since been executed—to the horror of the civilised world—and we presume that M. Severin has met the same fate. Georges Derbean, chemist, Parturages, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. The M. Severin referred to was one of the best-known chemists in Brussels, where he had a pharmacy in the centre of the city.

EXPERIENCES IN GALLIPOLI.—Mr. R. Fearon Brown, chemist and druggist, Cockermouth, has received from his son, Sergeant H. I. Fearon Brown, R.A.M.C., who is serving in Gallipoli, a diary containing an account of his experiences covering the period August 8 to August 27. On the former date Sergeant Fearon Brown wrote: "I was under fire yesterday for the first time. We have made a fresh landing and driven the enemy back a few miles; the warships have kept up a running fire all day. We were taken off the steamer by barges and run ashore, the enemy firing shrapnel at us all the time, but that did little harm, only one or two being wounded. We had to wade about thirty yards to the shore waist deep in water, and then a surprise awaited us. Scarcely had the men in front of us set foot on shore when a number of them were hurled back and up in the air. The place was all mined, and five of the mines went off in ten seconds. I was almost blinded with *dust*. Then our real work began, rendering first aid. There were ghastly sights such as I wish never to witness again. The men did not waver, but dashed straight on, driving the enemy backwards." On August 11 Sergeant Brown wrote: "Have had a quieter day-to-day, but a hard time last night. We went out at 5.30 p.m. and did not get back till nearly midnight; got lost in the dark, and marched four hours, bringing a wounded man on a stretcher, and were glad to see camp again." Sergeant Brown then gives an account of a charge by the Dublin Fusiliers on August 17, and concludes with a description of life in the advanced trenches.

IT IS TRUE that industry exists for men, not men for industry; and it follows that to train men for industry cannot be the whole end of education.—*Principal J. C. Maxwell Garnett*.

THE POSSIBILITIES of manufacturing acetic acid and acetone and the feasibility of establishing a glass-industry in Ceylon are being seriously considered by Mr. Kelway Bamber, Government research chemist, as the result of a visit to England a year ago.

English and Welsh News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

P.A.T.A. Council and Prices.

Nominations of twelve retailers to sit on the Council are invited by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Secretary P.A.T.A., 184 Temple Chambers, London, E.C., who should receive them not later than November 6. The retiring members (who are eligible for re-election) are as follows:

C. B. Allen (Kilburn, N.W.), J. G. Atkinson (Upper Norwood, S.E.), A. J. Barnes (Dublin), C. J. G. Bunker (Twickenham), R. Feaver Clarke (Gravesend), H. W. Colley (Grimsby), J. B. Francis (Wrexham), J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow), J. Keall (Wandsworth, S.W.), S. N. Pickard (Ossett), G. P. Pond (Fleet Street, E.C.), and P. F. Rowsell (Exeter).

The October price-list contains the following additions:

Condal Water; Helios; Oppenheimer's Osacol; Parke, Davis & Co.'s Stimulating Embrocation; Warwick's Rostromes (two sizes); and Watson's Family Pills (7½d. size discontinued).

The month's alterations in price chiefly consequent upon the increased medicine-duty include the following:

Ayrton's Tea Tablets, 7d. ex 6d.
Bengue's Balsam and Dragees, 2s. 4d. ex 2s.; Pastilles and Eupurgic, 1s. 10d. ex 1s. 6d.

Ficolax, 1s. 3d. ex 1s.

Hill's Worm-cakes, 1s. 3d. ex 1s. 1½d. and 3s. ex 2s. 9d.

Contrexéville Water, 10d. ex 9d. and 7½d. ex 6½d.

Demuth's Analax, 1s. 2d. ex 1s.

Eade's Gout and Rheumatic Pills and Antibilious Pills, 1s. 2d.

ex 1s., 2s. 11d. ex 2s. 9d.

Formamint Tablets, 2s. 2d. ex 1s. 11d.

Garfield Tea Syrup, 9d. ex 7½d., 1s. 3d. ex 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. ex

2s. 3d.

Hommel's Haematoget, 3s. ex 2s. 9d.

Hoy's Castor Oil, 1s. 3d. ex 1s. 1½d.

Laxative Elixir, 1s. 3d. ex 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. ex 2s. 6d.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 1s. 1½d. ex 1s.; other sizes unchanged.

Iron Ox Tablets, 1s. 3d. ex 1s. and 5s. ex 4s.

Kearnsley's Widow Welch's Pills, 1s. 2d. ex 1s. and 2s. 10d. ex 2s. 6d.

Kylo Aspad (Human), 1s. 3d. ex 1s. 1½d. and 3s. ex 2s. 9d.

Lambert's Balsam, 1s. 7d. ex 1s. and 3s. ex 2s. 9d.

Little's Oil of Orilene Capsules, 3s. ex 2s. 9d., and Cazo Tablets, 1s. 3d. ex 1s. 1½d.

Lossal's Pills and Precious Ointment, 1s. 3d. ex 1s. and 3s. ex 2s. 6d.

Dr. Mackenzie's Smelling-bottle, 1s. 3d. ex 1s.

Menthylatum, 1s. 2d. ex 1s. and 2s. 4d. ex 2s.

D. Morgan & Co.'s Viridine and Anti-Rhumine, 1s. 1½d. ex 1s., and Injection Day, 2s. 9d. ex 2s. 6d.

Oraim Tablets, 1s. 3d. ex 1s.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, 1s. 3d. ex 1s.

Pazo Pile Ointment, 2s. 6d. ex 2s. 3d.

Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil, 1s. 3d. ex 1s.

Hedakene, 9d. ex 7d. and 1s. 2d. ex 1s.

Rice's appliances and preparations (numerous alterations).

Roger's Mentha-reale Spray Solution, 3s. ex 2s. 9d.

Salvesa Cream, 1s. 2d. ex 1s.

Scott's Emulsion, 1s. 3d. ex 1s., 2s. 6d. ex 1s. 11d., 4s. 6d. ex 2s. 8d.

Dr. Scott's Pills, 1s. 2d. ex 1s. and 2s. 10d. ex 2s. 6d.; Shurzine Ointment, 1s. 3d. ex 1s.; Pine Inhalant, 1s. ex 9½d.; Black-currant Balsam, 1s. 3d. ex 1s.

Webster's Sisquichannic Pills, 1s. 2d. ex 1s., 2s. 10d. ex 2s. 6d., 4s. 8d. ex 4s., and 11s. 6d. ex 10s.

Whelpdon's Vegetable and Purifying Pills and Stomach Pills, 9½d. ex 7½d., 1s. 1½d. ex 1s., 2s. 10d. ex 2s. 6d.; Healing Ointment, 1s. 1½d. ex 1s., 2s. 10d. ex 2s. 6d.

Page Woodcock's Specialities, 1s. 2d. ex 1s., 2s. 10d. ex 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d. ex 4s.

Woodward's Gripe-water, 1s. 1d. ex 10½d.

Contracts for Drugs, etc.

The following particulars regarding contracts for drugs, etc., have been received during the week:

Hammersmith Borough Council has been recommended by the Public Health Committee to accept the offer of Adeocks, Ltd., to supply formaldehyde fluid disinfectant at 6s. 5d. per gal., subject to the Council taking delivery in original packages of from 10 to 12 gal. lots.

Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital.—Mr. J. H. S. Lewis, Ware, medical sundries.

Sheffield City Council has been recommended to accept the tender of the Medical Supply Association for the following surgical instruments and appliances to the King Edward VII. Hospital for Crippled Children: Surgical instruments, 291s. 6s.; x-ray apparatus, 203l.; and disinfec-tion-apparatus, 170l.

Willesden Urban District Council.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., drugs for Isolation Hospital (20 per cent. off current list prices).

Birmingham.

The Midland hop-harvest was extremely unsuccessful this year, the yield being only about half of that obtained in 1914. This statement also applies to the Hereford and Worcester crops.

Window-shows become more realistic every day. In a display of new honey a well-known firm of chemists exhibit in their window all that pertains to the production of this commodity.

The wholesale and manufacturing chemists of this city are at present working at high pressure both on weekdays and on Sundays. One firm is turning out large quantities of chloroform, which is a new industry in this district.

The problems resulting from the shortage of labour and horseflesh are being solved by the extensive use of motor-cars. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., A. Bird & Co., and W. Canning & Co. are among those who have motor delivery-vans to aid in the distribution of goods.

The local branch of the Society of Chemical Industry has decided to hold five meetings during the coming winter session. On the suggestion of a well-known local pharmacist who has been elected to the local Committee, one of the first meetings will be devoted to "Notes and Queries" by members.

The King's letter to his people, in combination with the Mayor's appeal and the enthusiasm of the Labour party, has greatly stimulated recruiting in the city. Pharmacy has contributed largely, and pharmacists will have to consider the advisability of calling in the aid of women assistants. They have already appeared in several suburban businesses.

According to the "Journal of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce," the problem of returning empties between Birmingham and other large centres of industry is being solved in a novel way. The full packages sent to Manchester are handed over, when emptied, to firms sending goods to Birmingham, and vice versa. This idea is being developed as regards other large towns.

Liverpool.

Four local pharmacies are now credited with the intention of filling up vacancies in the medical profession.

The notice of the meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association this week announced a paper by Mr. James Mavor, of Crewe, on "Lost Profits in the Drug-trade." The Secretary added :

"Mr. Mavor is the well-known correspondent of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, who writes under the *nom de plume* of Jay Mack, and this is his first public appearance. The subject he has chosen is of vital importance to all chemists who wish to be up-to-date, and I sincerely hope that every member will make a special effort to be present and support this gentleman, who is doing his utmost to rouse the drug-trade out of its pernicious apathy before it is too late."

At the meeting Mr. W. P. Evans was elected President (see p. 45).

Liverpool was not represented by delegates at the London Conference last week, although two had been appointed. One found that indisposition, which he anticipated would be overcome in time, kept him at home. The other was deprived of his assistant, who enlisted on the eve of the Conference. As no reserves were nominated, and the Hon. Secretary did not know of the lapse until the first day of the Conference, Liverpool lacked a spokesman.

Manchester.

The Inland Revenue authorities were quite unprepared for the phenomenal demand for patent-medicine stamps, and were temporarily out of stock till they obtained a fresh supply from London.

Mr. J. Cleworth, pharmacist photographer, Manchester, has received an invitation to give his lecture on the social side of the B.P.C. before the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association during the winter session.

It is reported that 1,180 patients have passed through the Worsley Hall Red Cross Hospital during the last

twelve months. There have been no deaths during that period—a fact which reflects great credit on the staff.

The pharmacy known as Carl's Cash Drug-stores (owned by the late C. H. Whaley, chemist and druggist) has been transferred from 303 Stretford Road to the shop in Cornbrook Street formerly occupied by Needhams, Ltd.

Judging from the remarks of many who were asked to pay increased prices, the public evidently did not realise that the patent-medicine duty was to be doubled on October 20. When, however, it is realised that the extra charge is not profit to the retailer, there is little grumbling.

Sheffield.

Chemists will learn with regret that Major Mackinnon, R.A.M.C., Secretary of the Panel Committee, is at present on the sick-list in a base hospital in France.

Panel chemists and other contractors under the Insurance Acts are meeting at the Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms, Church Street, on October 29, to decide what action shall be taken in regard to the terms of the proposed new Tariff.

The local Baby Consultation Department, regarding which chemists have had for some time a grievance in respect of the foods distributed by them under the Department's scheme, at cost price or less, is now being dealt with by the School Medical Department at the School Clinic at 5s. per case for teeth, eye, skin, and ear cases, and 2ls. per case for treatment of ringworm by means of x rays.

The number of students who have enrolled in the Pharmacy Class at the Central Higher School is considered satisfactory in view of the fact that many eligible students have joined the Colours. The chemistry and botany classes suitable for students who are not sufficiently far advanced in these subjects to take advantage of the pharmacy class are also well attended. Mr. E. Preston, Ph.C., teacher of the pharmacy class, is to present a report on the requirements of pharmacy students in chemistry, and the syllabus will be revised accordingly.

Miscellaneous.

A FIRE occurred on October 19 at the premises of Mr. T. E. Wilson, Ph.C., 2 Charles Street, North Road, Darlington. Damage to the extent of about 200*l.* was done.

MORLEY (YORKS).—The quarterly report of the Co-operative Society states that 22 per cent. of the stock purchased for the drug department during the period covered by the report was obtained from the Co-operative Wholesale Society and 78 per cent. from private firms.

BRIGHT LIGHTS.—At Hull, on October 26, George Russell, an employé of Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., was fined 15s. for not observing the shop lights regulations.—At Ryde (Isle of Wight) on October 18, Frank H. Bennett, chemist's assistant, was fined 10s. for a similar offence.

HANS PAUL STUDER was again indicted at the Central Criminal Court, London, on October 25, on a charge of demanding 250*l.* with menaces from Mr. Frederick Schutze, manufacturing chemist, Caledonian Market, London, N. At the previous trial the jury disagreed. This second hearing is still proceeding.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE LEAFLETS.—Two leaflets recently issued are No. 292 on Foot-and-mouth Disease—this gives the symptoms of the disease and outlines the preventive measures—and No. 293 on Soil Analysis, wherein the advantages are impressed upon the farmer of knowing the composition of the soil.

SHOPS ACT.—The Oldham Watch Committee has decided to make an order for the closing of chemists' shops on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 9 P.M., Tuesdays at 1 P.M., and Saturdays at 10 P.M. The chemists will continue the rota on Tuesday afternoons and Sundays for dispensing prescriptions.

ASYLUM VISITORS.—The following pharmacists have been appointed, under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts, as visitors to licensed houses in their districts: Mr. John S. Battle, Ph.C., J.P., Lincoln; Mr. D. T. Evans, J.P., Margate; Mr. F. J. Gibson, J.P., Wolverhampton; and Mr. S. R. Anness, J.P., Ph.C., Ipswich.

INSURANCE ACT BREACHES.—At Grays (Essex) on October 22, W. Dalton & Co., wholesale chemists, Grays, were fined 5*l.* on each of two summonses, and 1*l.* 1s. costs, for

failing to pay contributions under the National Insurance Act in respect to two employees. The contributions claimed were also agreed to be paid.

WOLVERHAMPTON TECHNICAL SCHOOL.—The prizes presented by the local Chemists' Association to the classes for pharmaceutical students at this school have been awarded to Miss C. May Lewis (botany) and Miss D. Hurst (chemistry). Both prize-winners are employed at the Dispensary of the Wolverhampton General Hospital and are preparing for the Minor examination.

NELSON RELICS.—At the Board Room of the Admiralty in Whitehall, S.W., last week Mr. Balfour, as First Lord of Admiralty, received from the trustees of the late Thomas J. Barratt, of Pears, the silver wine-coolers, sauce-boats, and a teapot and stand which were Lord Nelson's property at the time of his death, and which Mr. Barratt had in his collection. Mr. Thomas Franklin Barratt, his eldest son, was present.

Poisoning Cases.—Three of the seven deaths due to poisons reported during the week were due to misadventure, the articles implicated being a lead compound, veronal, and an unknown poison. Four persons ended their lives by swallowing poisons, the substances used being carbolic acid, salt of lemon, and laudanum, the latter being taken by Mr. Charles Hulbert Whaley, chemist and druggist, 303 Stretford Road, Manchester.

VALUATION OF FOODSTUFFS.—The East Anglian Institute of Agriculture, Chelmsford, has issued a pamphlet showing the composition and food-value of foodstuffs analysed at the Institute from 1897 to 1915. The following show the highest "food units" [(per cent. albuminoids + per cent. oil) 2.3 + per cent. carbohydrates]: Meat-meal (196.0); linseed (158.9); decorticated safflower-cake (147.6.). Agricultural chemists may get a copy from the Director of the Institute.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. B. F. H. Maudson, chemist and druggist, St. Peter's Street, Canterbury, met with a serious accident on the night of October 18. Whilst trying to board a moving train at Chilham Station he overbalanced and his right foot became wedged between the foot-board of the carriage and the platform. Mr. Maudson was conveyed to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, where the injured leg was amputated just below the knee. Mr. Maudson is progressing favourably.

SOME PLYMOUTH CHEMISTS IMPEACHED.—Dr. O. Hall, medical officer of health for Plymouth, in his annual report, animadverts strongly on the practice of certain chemists who treat cases of illness of a very serious character. Many instances of the painful effects of such treatment have come under observation among school-children, whose return to school has frequently been delayed in consequence of their diseases being unrecognised and the employment of remedies totally unsuitable for their condition.

SALE OF A BUSINESS.—At Douglas (Isle of Man) Bankruptcy Court on October 18, Mr. S. C. Craige, trustee of Fred. Jas. Costigan, druggist, Victoria Street, Douglas, applied for approval of an agreement made with the Crown Bazaar Co., of Douglas, to purchase the stock of the debtor for £307., which was considered to be a very fair offer. Mr. John Jas. Frowde, chemist and druggist, of Douglas, stated that 75/- 5s. offered for the drugs and perfumes was very fair, and the sale was approved.

ADULTERATION OF WHITE PEPPER.—In his annual report, the Halifax borough analyst (Mr. J. A. Dewhurst, F.I.C.) states that there has been much contention as to what white pepper really is and how much fibre genuine white pepper may contain. It is well known that 10 per cent. or less of bleached pepper-husk added to genuine white pepper made it an extremely profitable article to firms dealing in large quantities. He had examined one sample at least which could not properly be defined as white pepper, and no doubt proceedings will be taken in such cases when the position is properly defined.

TEXTILE CONGRESS.—The annual congress of the Textile Institute was held at Huddersfield on October 21, when Sir William Mather, the President, took the chair and delivered an opening address, after which Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., Chairman of the Technical Committee of British Dyes, Ltd., read a paper on the textile industry, entitled "The Textile-industry and Organic Chemistry." This was a review of the whole situation, and Dr. Forster was particularly strong in stating that if we here do not attain a position of independence this country may become the dumping-ground of American as well as German dyes. In the discussion that followed Professor A. F. Barker (Leeds), Mr. J. A. Brooke, the Mayor of Huddersfield (Alderman Joseph Blamires), and Mr. James Falconer, M.P. (Chairman of British Dyes, Ltd.), took part.

A FOOTBALL-MATCH between teams representing the Manchester College of Pharmacy and the Northern College of Pharmacy was played at Platt Fields on October 21. The



THE NORTHERN COLLEGE TEAM.

[Photo by Mr. John Cleworth.]

Manchester College men proved winners by 6 goals to 1, and but for the brilliant display by the Northern College goalkeeper in the second half, the score would have been heavier.

Irish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

Mr. Arthur H. Jones, Ph.C., Doneraile, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Cork County.

Four of the assistants with Mr. R. F. McCartney, Ph.C., Coleraine and Portstewart, have joined the Colours.

Miss Rita Acheson, daughter of Mr. James Acheson, Ph.C., Ballymena, has been called up for nursing duty by the War Office, and is now at St. Mark's College Hospital, Chelsea.

Mr. John Sanderson, R.D., has opened a new shop at 16 Bridge Bridge, Ballymena. It has been tastefully fitted up in a rather unusual style, oak being largely used. There are handsome carved panels. All the wood employed was taken from the yacht of the late Mr. Vanderbilt, who was drowned in the *Lusitania*.

On October 21 a fire occurred in the premises of Messrs. Kiloh & Co., William Street, Cork. Pending the arrival of the fire-brigade, the staff kept a hose at work on the flames. Two additional lines of hose were laid on by the brigade, and in less than two hours the fire was completely subdued. The damage was extensive.

A circular-letter to district inspectors from the Irish Local Government Board suggests that samples of drugs and condiments should be taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act from the places of business of apothecaries, pharmaceutical chemists, and druggists. The necessary sample-bottles, scales, and record books will be provided for the use of the inspectors.

Sampling White lead.

Mr. D. J. O'Mahony, public analyst, Cork, has reported that a sample of white-lead supplied under contract to the Cork Harbour Board contained 50 per cent. of its weight of a substance foreign to pure white-lead. This foreign material responds to the tests for barium sulphate. After a discussion a Committee of the Board proceeded to the yards to obtain sealed samples for analysis. The Board takes a serious view of the matter.

Union Drug Analysts.

Relative to an application for an increase of salary sent to the Lurgan Guardians by Mr. R. F. Blake, the Clerk said his salary as analyst is 10/-, which has been increased to 15/. It was agreed to grant a further increase of 5/-.

The Local Government Board has declined to sanction the appointment of Mr. A. W. Wood, Birmingham, as

analyst to the Swinford Board of Guardians. The Board states that it requires analysts to possess certificates of either Fellowship or Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and, in addition, the special certificates issued by the Institute of the examination in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy, or else the equivalent educational attainments. It was agreed to communicate with Mr. Wood.

Mr. Charles McMullan, drug analyst, Belfast, has intimated to the Omagh Board of Guardians that owing to the introduction of the new B.P., and the increased cost of chemicals, he would be working at a loss if he continued to make analyses at the present rate of remuneration allowed him by the Guardians. He asks for 2*l.* per annum, this being at the rate of 3*l.* each local dispensary. The matter was deferred for consideration to a special meeting. The Ballymenon Board of Guardians had a similar letter from Mr. McMullan, but they refused to increase his present rate of remuneration. The Dundalk Guardians have decided to deal with a like application at a special meeting. The Magherafelt Board of Guardians decline to increase Mr. McMullan's remuneration, refer him to the terms of his contract, and inform him that if he is not satisfied with his present remuneration he should tender his resignation. The Edenderry Guardians decided to advertise for an analyst, as Mr. McMullan stated it would be impossible to continue making analyses at the present fees.

Chemists' and Druggist, Society of Ireland.

THE 1915-16 winter session of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was inaugurated on Wednesday, October 20, when the President (Mr. Samuel McDowell) and Miss McDowell were "At Home" to the members and friends in the Society's Rooms, 11 Waring Street, Belfast. The response to the invitations was very large. Among those present were Messrs. Samuel Gibson, J.P., W. J. Rankin, Wm. Haslett, Samuel Suffern, W. J. Gibson, Frank Lindsay, J. Richardson, J. Frackleton, W. Martin, S. Nevin, A. R. Hogg, John Long, Jacob Walsh, E. Roberts, A. Davis, R. Kells, Geo. Johnson, J. Macauley, J. Moffett, J. A. McRoberts, J. Gray, D. Perry, A. Worthington (representing J. F. Wilkinson, Manchester), F. L. Wharton (Robinson & Co., Nottingham), and John Ekin (Horlick & Co.). After tea the Presdnt extended a hearty welcome to the guests. A musical programme was then introduced, items being rendered by Mrs. A. Martin, Miss May Scott, Miss Dann, Miss L. Graham, Messrs. G. Fawcett, J. Birrell, S. McDowell, jun., and the Orpheus Orchestra. The accompaniments were tastefully rendered by Miss Jeanie Scott, A.L.C.M. The second chair was taken by Mr. S. Gibson, J.P., and Mr. W. J. Rankin moved, and Mr. W. Haslett seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the President, Mr. Haslett remarking that Mr. McDowell was one of the oldest members of the Society, and but for his modesty he would have been elected to the Presidency many years ago. The motion was appropriately acknowledged.

Scottish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities

Police Judge John Raffan (chemist) is in the running for the Provostship of the Burgh of Stirling.

Montrose chemists have agreed to close their shops at 9 p.m. on Saturdays and 1 p.m. on Wednesdays.

Mr. A. Linton Davidson, Ph.C., A.I.C., son of Mr. A. Davidson, Ph.C., Montrose, has been appointed manager of the Burton-on-Trent works of the Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd., and of the Pharmacological Products Co., Ltd.

Edinburgh.

Following are a few present prices: Cod-liver oil, 6-oz. bottles, 1s.; 8-oz. bottles, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d.; aspirin tablets, 10d. to 1s. per dozen; extract of malt, 1s. and 1s. 10d. to 2s., with oil, 1s. 3d. and 2s.; saccharin tablets, 1s. per 100, 1s. 11d. per 200; chemical food, 4-oz. bottles, 6d.; 8-oz. ditto, 1s.

Chemists continue to drop quietly off the panel list; one or two in the Leith Walk district have resigned recently.

Grievances there are, but the authorities appear willing to rectify any which are brought to their notice. One pharmacist reports that vaseline and glycerin of heroin were both disallowed, but on complaining, he was informed that credit would be given for paraffinum molle in the case of the former and for the B.P.C. preparation in that of the latter.

Mr. James Dick, Secretary of the Edinburgh and Leith Chemists' Joint Committee under the scheme for the supply of medicines and simple appliances, free of cost, to dependants of men on active service, has intimated to local chemists that the operation of the scheme will be discontinued after October 31, as the Joint Committee is satisfied that the number of chemists in the area who are prepared to sign for another period is inadequate to carry it on efficiently and successfully.

Fife.

Bailie Wm. Smart, chemist and druggist, Buckhaven, is a lieutenant in the local Civic Guard.

Meetings are being held in all parts of the county to draw up uniform prices. It is hoped that by and by a Fifeshire price-list will be introduced.

Arising from the new patent prices chemists are noting that exceptional numbers of co-operators have gone to them for patents—it is said, to act as amateur detectives; but the more charitably disposed see in this the result of the dividend system, as noted in a recent issue of the C. & D.

Mr. J. M. Shepherd, chemist and druggist, Buckhaven, and Mr. H. R. Nightingale, chemist and druggist, Methil, took an active part in organising a successful concert for the benefit of blinded soldiers and prisoners of war held at Leven last week. The former acted as Hon. Treasurer.

Photographic chemists in Burntisland, Kirkcaldy, and other coast towns have been notified that the taking of photographs (other than portraits) is now prohibited in the county in any district within five miles of the coast-line. They have further been notified that no person, without lawful excuse or permission, should be in possession of any photographic apparatus within one mile of any naval or military work or munitions establishment within the county under severe penalty. Chemists will bring the question of photographic apparatus in stock before the military authorities for the necessary permission or compensation.

Glasgow and the West.

The new prices for patents have caused a certain lull in this branch of business, which, it is anticipated, will revive again as soon as supplies bought before the new prices were introduced have been used up.

At Glasgow Dean of Guild Court on October 21, William Cooper & Nephews were authorised to take down buildings partly destroyed by fire and erect other buildings and a chimney at their chemical-factory in Maryhill.

Last week another huge sale of prize cargoes of lard and oils, lying at Dundee and Leith, took place in the Trades Hall, Glassford Street, Glasgow. There was brisk bidding, and the entire cargoes were sold at high prices. Local soapmakers figured prominently.

Spurious 1*l.* Treasury notes are in circulation in the city, and C. & D. subscribers are warned to exercise caution in regard to notes. One note passed the bank, and was only detected at the Treasury. The water-mark was perfect, but the paper was thinner than in the genuine notes.

Dealing with the conference between the deputation from the Local Associations Conference and Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., and with reference to the recommendation to accept conditionally the proposed new Tariff, the "Glasgow Herald" London correspondent remarks: "This may satisfy English panel chemists, but will it satisfy Scottish pharmacists?"

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has announced that the Board of Trade exhibition of German and Austrian goods will be held in the ground floor of the McLellan Galleries from November 29 to December 4,

the Corporation having granted that part of the Galleries for the purpose. The nature of the exhibits was described in the *C. & D.*, September 11, p. 38. The Chamber is establishing classes and scholarships for the study of the Russian language and commerce, with a view to maintaining social and business reciprocity between the Allies.

Grangemouth.

Mr. James Ferrier, pharmacist, 22 Lumley Street, is serving a third year's term as President of the Grangemouth Merchants' Association.

Grangemouth chemists began in August to close their premises at 7 p.m. instead of 8 p.m. The new hours have been so well appreciated that other traders are adopting them, bootmakers, drapers, butchers, and ironmongers having all curtailed their hours of business.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

BOTANIST AND SENATOR.—The last sitting of the Academy of Sciences was suspended, after the usual preliminaries, as a tribute to the memory of Monsieur Ed. Eugène Prilleux, the eminent botanist, who died recently, and had been a member of this learned body since 1899. He died at Mondoubleau (Loir et Cher), a district which he had for long years represented as Senator, at the age of eighty-six. He was an ex-President of the National Society of Agriculture, as well as of the French Society of Botany.

COCAINE SALE.—Georges Nardin, a pharmacist of the Rue de Cléry, Paris, who has already been convicted for the illegal sale of poisons, was brought up before a Paris Police Court last week in company with an American named Harry Thomas. Nardin was stated to have supplied to Thomas within the space of six months some 6,000 grams of cocaine at 10d. per gram. The latter, who sold it to cocaine victims, was fined 80fr., and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, while Nardin's sentence was a 120fr. fine and two months' imprisonment. The Public Prosecutor said he regretted that the penalty could not be greater and that he had not power to close pharmacies where such traffic was proved to have been carried on.

OBITUARY.—The death is announced of M. Louis Planchon, Professor of *Materia Medica* at the Montpellier Superior School of Pharmacy. Born in this Southern university town on July 3, 1858, he was the son of Jules Emile Planchon, whose statue stands on the square opposite the railway station there, and the nephew of Gustave Planchon, who was Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy until his death in 1900. The Planchons are an old Huguenot family from the Cévennes. All three were long residents at Montpellier. Jules Emile was a local celebrity owing to his valuable suggestions for preserving the vine (the staple crop of the region) from the phylloxera, and he spent several years (1844-49) at Kew Gardens. Louis Planchon could not do better than tread in such worthy footsteps. He passed all his life at the Montpellier School, and I have pleasant recollections of meeting this quiet, fair-bearded, spectacled figure in the peaceful cloister off the pebble-paved back street of the old town, and of going over the building under his chatty cicerone. He had much of the urbane charm of his uncle, as well as a strong physical resemblance to him. Louis Planchon's published works include theses on the local fungi, the *Sapotace*, the *Apocynaceae*, the *Aristolochia*, researches on the *Orchidæa*, the medicinal and poisonous plants of the department, on the Aleppo pine, recent Codex drugs, *Erythrophorum*, etc. His "Summary of *Materia Medica*" is a popular text-book among French pharmacy students. He wrote on the microscopical detection of adulteration of vegetable drugs, and frequently contributed scientific papers to various societies. His tranquil and studious provincial life ran its course remote from strife and excitement, but when the war broke out he volunteered as honorary hospital pharmacist, and died, so to speak, in harness.

German News.

PROFESSOR DR. WILLSTÄTTER (Berlin) has succeeded von Baeyer as Professor of Chemistry in Munich University.

DR. LUDWIG MEDICUS, professor of applied and pharmaceutical chemistry in the University of Würzburg, died on October 11, aged sixty-eight.

IRON WEIGHTS may be used in Germany for the duration of the war. The regulations for stamping these iron weights are the same as those for the brass ones.

WOMEN STUDENTS.—The number of women students at the Universities in Germany has increased from 2,500 in 1910 to 4,150 in 1914 and 4,575 in 1915. These figures are about 8 per cent. of the total number of students.

LUBRICANTS.—The German Diet has prohibited the use of pure (unmixed) animal and vegetable fats and oils as lubricants. Lubricants are not allowed to contain more than 25 per cent. of animal or vegetable oil.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE IN WOUND-TREATMENT.—Large quantities of benzine have hitherto been used for cleaning the skin round wounds, but since it became exceedingly scarce the use of carbon tetrachloride has been ordered in its place by the Prussian authorities.

CYANAMIDE COMPETITION.—As a result of a competition promoted by the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture regarding the uses of cyanamide in agriculture the jury has awarded prizes to Dr. Munzinger (Hirschberg) and Herr Lintex (Berlin-Schöneberg). The winning essays have been published in pamphlet form.

THE SPIRIT-INDUSTRY.—The "Chem. Zeitung" reports that so great is the yield of the potato-crop this year that it is expected that the spirit-distilleries will be able to work under normal conditions of supply of raw material. It is this plentiful supply that has influenced the Government to advocate the use of spirit for lighting-purposes.

PRESENTATION.—On the occasion of Professor Dr. Beckurts' sixtieth birthday his ex-pupils and assistants presented him with his bust in marble, sculptured by Professor Jakob Hofmann, and placed a fund at his disposal to be used for promoting the study of pharmacy and the chemistry of foodstuffs in any way Professor Beckurts thinks desirable.

THE PROPOSED NITRATE MONOPOLY.—The Standing Committee of the German Agricultural Council has expressed itself in agreement with the proposal to introduce a Government monopoly of nitrogenous compounds on certain conditions, which are, substantially, such as to ensure that imports will not be stopped and prices not increased beyond a fixed point.

EAU DE COLOGNE.—The business of Johann Maria Farina zur Stadt Turin at Cologne, which belongs to Roger & Gallet, Paris, has been placed under Government control. The "Verband der Fabrikanten von Markenartikeln" states that the business of Johann Maria Farina gegenüber dem Jülichplatz is all German, and that one of the owners has received the Iron Cross.

A CAMPHOR SUBSTITUTE.—Terpacid is recommended in several German medical papers as an excellent substitute for camphor in external applications. It is made by oxidation of fenchyl alcohol, and is a liquid substance having an odour similar to camphor and a bitter burning taste. Its sp. gr. is 0.95 and b.p. 193° to 196° C. It has proved of service in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc.

PROFESSOR DR. KARL ANTON EWALD, of Berlin, whose researches on stomach-diseases are well known, died recently, a few days before reaching the age of seventy. From 1881 to 1907 Ewald was editor of the "Berliner Klinisch-Wochenschrift." The work by which he is best known perhaps is the "Handbuch der Arzneimittelverordnungslehre," which he wrote in collaboration with Hefter.

WAR-LOAN SUBSCRIBERS.—The following are among those who have subscribed to the third German War Loan: Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron, m.1,000,000; Chemische Werke vorm. Albert, Biebrich a/R., m.1,000,000; Vereinigte Chemische Werke A.G., Charlottenburg, m.400,000; Chemische Fabrik Kalle & Co., Biebrich a/R., m.1,000,000. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lueius & Brüning A.G., Höchst a/M., have increased their subscription to m.7,000,000.

THE SYNTHESIS OF FAT.—Herr Delbrück, Chief of the Fermentation Physiological Institute of Berlin, is stated to have succeeded in discovering a process according to which albumen can be produced in a simple manner from sugar on the addition of ammonia salts. The conversion of sugar into albumen is effected through the agency of a ferment. Dr. Linder, the Principal of the Biological Laboratory of the Experimental Institute for Brewing of Berlin, is now stated to have discovered a yeast which yields from albumen 17.06 per cent. of fat. It seems possible, however, that a still higher percentage of fat may be realised.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Exportation of Lubricants.—The Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., was at the Thames Police Court, London, on October 26, fined 10/- for exporting lubricants prohibited from being exported from the United Kingdom other than to British Possessions.

Short-weight Honey-crocks.—At Blackpool Police Court on October 21, a local shopkeeper was, under the Merchandise Marks Act, fined 40/-, and costs, for giving a false trade-description to crocks of honey which were labelled "Choice New Honey Crop, 1s. per lb." Of two crocks, one was 3 oz. 9 dr. deficient and the other 3 oz.

Medicine-stamp Acts.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on October 21, Emanuel Levy, fried-fish seller, of Church Street, Bethnal Green, was summoned for selling a patent medicine—"Holland's Universal Embrocation"—without a stamp, and was further charged with selling a patent medicine without a licence. The defendant explained that he sold the embrocation from a stall in Petticoat Lane on Sundays and at different markets in the country. Only people who miss him in the "Lane" on a Sunday morning called at the shop to buy it. Since the issue of the summons he had sent all his stock back to the man from whom he bought it. He was fined 20s.

Paying Accounts Due to Alien Enemies.—The First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on October 23, disposed of an appeal by Guyot-Guenin & Son, wholesale merchants, 67 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., the plaintiffs in an action against the Clyde Soap Co., Glasgow, for payment of 341/-, 1s. Defendants did not dispute liability to pay, and consigned the sum in court. They, however, resisted a decree passing against them lest it might involve them in a criminal charge for violation of a Trading with the Enemy Proclamation. They alleged that in the transaction to which the action related the plaintiffs acted as agents of and for Hoffmans, starch-manufacturers, Salzufen, Germany, and that Hoffmans were alien enemies. Plaintiffs denied this, and said they themselves were principals in the transaction sued on, and that their sole partner was a British subject. In the Sheriff Court at Glasgow both Sheriffs held that in the meantime defendants were neither bound nor entitled to make payment. The Appeal Court on Saturday reversed these judgments, and allowed proof, appointing the papers in the case to be laid before the Lord Advocate in order that, if so advised, he might appear in the subsequent proceedings. Lord Mackenzie remarked that he took the view that the course adopted by the Court in this case might be taken as a notice to litigants throughout the country who might be similarly placed that there was no obligation on them to litigate in the way in which they would be called upon to do if their private interests were involved. If there was a doubt as to whether they were in safety to pay to a plaintiff on the ground that he was an alien enemy, they discharged their duty if they consigned the money in the hands of the Court. If there appeared to the Lord Advocate to be a question which ought to be litigated, the expense of the litigation should not be cast upon the private litigant, but should be undertaken by the Lord Advocate.

Malted Milk.—In the Chancery Division of the London High Court on October 26, Mr. Justice Joyce delivered his reserved judgment in the action brought by Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Wisconsin, U.S.A., and Stoke Poges Lane, Slough, Bucks, against Dr. William Summerskill, proprietor of Hedley's malted milk, New York and Manor Park, Lee, Kent. Plaintiffs sought an injunction restraining the defendant from using the term "malted milk" in connection with any other preparation than theirs, on the ground that it was calculated to deceive the public into the belief that they were buying the plaintiffs' goods. (See *C. & D.*, July 24, p. 42, for a report of the hearing.) His Lordship, giving judgment, laid down the general proposition that any person entitled to manufacture or sell an article is also entitled to inform the public what his article is, provided he does nothing to represent his goods to be the manufacture or selection of some other person. Malted milk means a mixture of malt and milk, whether liquid or solid, and is not a fancy term, but as much a descriptive designation as the word "salted." No Act of Parliament could make it otherwise, and the mere fact that the plaintiff company were the first importers did not preclude subsequent competition. The plaintiffs sought to have it determined that they have a monopoly of the words "malted milk" in this country, and if they suc-

ceeded no other malted milk could be sold without the term being changed to "malted food" or "malt and milk." He held the view, however, that the term is strictly descriptive of the article, and not in any sense a fanciful or unmeaning designation, and that it is not distinctive of the plaintiffs' goods. The term "malted milk" unqualified does not mean Horlick's or any particular make. No fraud was imputed against Dr. Summerskill, and his Lordship saw no reason to doubt his honesty in any way whatever. Not a single person had been deceived or had fallen into error by defendant's use of the words "malted milk." He held not only that the name "malted milk" had never lost its original descriptive character, but that it had never become distinctive of the plaintiffs' goods or become their property. His Lordship further held that by using the name "Hedley's," Dr. Summerskill was doing quite sufficient to distinguish his malted milk from that of the plaintiffs. The action was dismissed, with costs.

Limited Companies.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

COTE HOLME CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000 $\text{l}.$
Solicitor: R. A. Edgar, 20 Booth Street, Manchester.

HARDING CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000 $\text{l}.$ The first directors are W. H. Clutterbuck and F. E. Hobson, R.O., Harding Street, Pendleton.

BRITISH DENTAL SPECIALITIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000 $\text{l}.$
Objects: To take over the business of the British Dental Specialities Co., 53 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

BRITISH PHENOLOIDS CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 12,000 $\text{l}.$
Objects: To take over all or part of the business and assets of the Standard Chemical Product Co., Ltd. The first directors are W. H. Coleman, Q. Moore, F. Ramsay, W. N. Drew, and J. Godber.

STEPHEN KAY & CO. (BRADFORD), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,500 $\text{l}.$, in 11. shares. Objects: To take over the business of Stephen Kay & Co., Prospect Soapworks, Wakefield Road, Bradford. The first directors are S. Kay and J. T. Kay. R.O., as above.

SHAW & HARRISON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000 $\text{l}.$. Objects: To carry on the business of importers and manufacturers of and dealers in dyes, chemical and other preparations and articles, chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are G. H. Shaw and J. A. J. Harrison.

PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—This company was registered in Dublin, with capital 300 $\text{l}.$, to carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists, druggists, etc. The subscribers and first directors are J. J. McHenry, The Square, Dungarvan, chemist, and H. O'Neill, Cappoquin, co. Waterford, physician.

BRITISH EBONITE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000 $\text{l}.$ Objects: To take over the business of J. Hughes, manufacturer of and dealer in articles, utensils, and conveniences made from ebonite, vulcanite, or rubber, Nightingale Road, Church Road, Hanwell, as the "British Ebonite Co." The first directors are J. Hughes, R. G. Scott, W. O. Travis, and J. J. Moore.

Company News.

EDGAR'S MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—We announced some time ago that Mr. Edgar had again taken over this business preparatory to the company being wound up. A general meeting of the members of the company is to be held at the offices of Kennedy, Lindo & Co., 13/14 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C., on November 22, to receive a report from Mr. Herbert E. Taylor, the liquidator.

A. & F. PEARS, LTD.—The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on October 26, Sir Thomas R. Dewar (Chairman and Managing Director) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (*C. & D.*, October 23, p. 38), Sir Thomas stated that their investments had been increased by 100,000 $\text{l}.$, and their securities are now of more value than they were put in at in the accounts. This satisfactory result is due to a readjustment of securities made when the working arrangement with Lever Bros., Ltd., was completed. A considerable number of employés, as well as one of the directors, Captain Pears, are serving in the Army at home and abroad. Sir Thomas predicted that under the present policy the company would stand out strong and vigorous after its century and a quarter of active life. The report was adopted.

Marriages.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

NOBLE—TOD.—At Highgate Presbyterian Church, London, N., on October 16, Alexander Bertram Noble, M.A., W.S., son of Mr. Alexander Noble, Ph.C., Edinburgh, to Agnes Alison, youngest daughter of the late Robert Tod, Highgate and Mincing Lane, London.

PEEBLES—MUIR.—At 16 Seyton Avenue, Langside, Glasgow, on October 23, John Peebles, J.P., chemist and druggist, Kirkealdy, to Margaret Muir, 18 Rose Street, Kirkealdy.

Deaths.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

DAWSON.—At Norwich War Hospital, on October 17, Mr. Charles Dawson, chief dispenser. Mr. Dawson was the son of the late Major Dawson. Some years ago he was appointed dispenser to the Norfolk County Asylum, Thorpe, Norwich, and retained the appointment as a civilian when the war authorities took over the institution.

DUANE.—At Ballinasloe, recently, Mr. Patrick Joseph Duane, Ph.C., proprietor of the Medical Hall. Mr. Duane qualified in 1897.

EVANS.—At Swindon, Wilts, on October 26, Mr. William Evans, druggist and tobacconist, Commercial Road, Swindon, aged forty-nine.

FREELAND.—At Drier Cottage, Marjoribanks Street, Bathgate, on October 24, Mr. John Freeland, chemist and druggist, aged forty-four. Mr. Freeland had carried on business in Bathgate for nearly thirty years. His father was long in business at the Apothecaries' Hall in Bathgate, and he succeeded his father in that business and qualified in 1894. He was a member of Lodge No. 13 Tophichem Kilwinning Masonic Lodge, of Mount Moriah Royal Arch Chapter, Bathgate, and of the Provincial Grand Lodge. For two sessions he served in Bathgate Town Council.

HARRISON.—At Sleaford, on October 25, Fannie, wife of Mr. Arthur Harrison, chemist and druggist, 5 North Gate, Sleaford.

LEWES.—At Mold, Flintshire, on October 23, from pneumonia, Professor Vivian Bvam Lewes, F.I.C., F.C.S., aged sixty-three. He held the Chair of Chemistry at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and was one of the most popular lecturers on gases and explosives. He was educated at University College, London, and was chief superintendent gas examiner to the City of London. On Tuesday, October 19, he gave a war lecture at Mold, and afterwards collapsed, dying at Hafod, the residence of Mr. W. Buckley, Chairman of the North Wales Munitions Board.

LOWE.—At the Grey House, Barnt Green, recently, Mr. H. Burman Lowe, of Philip Harris & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, aged fifty-six. Mr. Lowe had resided in the Lickey district for twenty years, and hunted regularly with the Albrington (Woodlands) Hounds. He took a keen interest in the Holy Trinity Church, of which he had been warden. He is survived by a widow and two sons, one of whom is a captain in the R.A.M.C., while the other is a surgeon-probationer in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

NOBLE.—At Ardkinglas, Argyllshire, on October 22, Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., F.R.S., F.C.S., aged eighty-four. Sir Andrew Noble was one of the world's greatest authorities on artillery and explosives. He had been a Fellow of the Chemical Society since 1868, and was also a member of the Society of Chemical Industry.

REES.—At the Medical Hall, Llanidloes, on October 17, Mr. David Rees, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine.

SLATER.—On October 21, Mr. Alfred G. Slater, drysalter and druggist, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle, aged sixty-four.

WHALEY.—At Manchester, on October 21, Mr. Charles Hubert Whaley, chemist and druggist, 303 Stretford Road, Manchester (p. 37).

Killed in Action.

MOORE.—In France, recently, Corporal Thomas H. Moore, chemist and druggist, R.A.M.C., formerly of Liverpool.

PRINCE.—In France, on September 25, Second-Lieutenant Julius Sefton Prince, 7th Battalion London Regiment, aged twenty-three. Mr. Prince was in the analytical laboratory of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E., and joined his regiment from the O.T.C. on the outbreak of war.

ROBERTS.—Recently, Private L. Roberts, 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Prior to enlistment Private Roberts was an apprentice with Mr. Thomas Jones, chemist and druggist, Oswestry.

WARNER.—Recently, Private John Warner, 12th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, aged thirty-one. Previous to enlisting Private Warner was employed by Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd.

Died of Wounds.

ATKINS.—In France, recently, Lieutenant Herbert De C. Atkins, nephew of Mr. Marcus Spurway, and a junior director of Spurway et Cie., manufacturing perfumers, London and Grasse, aged twenty-three. Mr. Atkins received part of his early training in the analytical department of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E.

Business Changes.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

TAYLOR'S DRUG CO., LTD. opened a new branch at 5 Baxtergate, Doncaster, on October 29.

HICKSON & THOMAS, LTD., Albion House, 61 New Oxford Street, London, W.C., have been appointed buying agents for Vermondo Valli, perfumer and dealer in toilet-articles, Milan.

MR. HAROLD ARTHUR BLADES, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business at 1 Stanley Street, Leek, Staffs, from his father, Mr. Josiah B. Blades, who is retiring. This is an old-established business, having been founded by Mr. Blades's grandfather.

Wills.

THE late Richard Jones Owen, chemist, Glasgow, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 982/-.

MR. JOHN GRAHAM McFARLANE, chemical manufacturer, Beltree, Paisley, who died on June 2, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 15,767/-, of which 11,398/- is Scottish estate. Probate of his deed of settlement has been granted to Mr. G. C. McFarlane and Miss J. M. McFarlane.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT ERASMUS DARWIN, 4th Battalion (T.F.) Yorkshire Regiment, of 14 Albion Terrace, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorks, who was killed in Flanders on April 25, has left property of the value of 19,356/- 8s. 2d., with net personality 16,446/- 16s. 8d. The whole of the property he left to his two sisters.

MR. ALEXANDER GLASS, chemist and druggist, 39 South Methven Street, Perth, who died on July 25, left, in addition to real estate, personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 15,317/-, of which 12,758/- is in Scotland. Administration of his estate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. J. L. Glass, and his daughter, Miss M. G. Glass.

MR. JOHN WOODROW DENNIS, chemist and druggist, Louth (Lines), who died on July 10, left property of the gross value of 12,323/- 15s. 2d. with net personality 8,993/- 18s. 5d. Probate of the will, dated February 2, 1907, is granted to his sons, John Herbert Dennis, Wisbech St. Peter, Cambs, solicitor, and Fredk. Woodrow Dennis, Ph.C., Louth.

THE LATE MR. JOHN GEORGE LYON, J.P., F.I.C., F.C.S., Pontefract, head of Stainsby & Lyon, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Knottingley, left estate of the gross value of 244,263/- 3s. 2d., the net personality being 236,904/- 8s. 7d. Among his bequests were: Half-a-year's wages to each member of the staff of the firm of seven years' service; 10/- to each of the workpeople whose name appears on the wages-book for ten years; 20/- to each servant of five years' service.

BALSAM OF PERU.—According to a note in the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record" (October 1915, p. 314), balsam of Peru usually contains from 30 to 40 per cent. of balsamic acids (cinnamic and benzoic). The following analytical figures are given illustrating the natural variations in the physical constants and chemical constituents of typical samples of the balsam:

Sample	Specific Gravity (15°)	Refractive Index (25°)	Percentage Cinnamoin	Percentage Balsamic Acids
1	1.145	1.5886	64.9	37.2
2	1.154	1.5700	60.7	35.8
3	1.154	1.5912	57.2	34.0
4	1.149	1.5908	54.9	23.8

Sample No. 4, in alcoholic solution, was particularly lacking in the characteristic balsamic odour, but no adulterant could be detected.

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

JONES, E., BANKS, I., and HOLMES, J. V., Aberdare, surgeons and medical practitioners, under the style of Banks & Holmes; so far as regards J. V. Holmes.

Bankruptcy Acts.

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION.

TUCKER, O., The Drug Stores, Stapenhill, near Burton-on-Trent, drug-store keeper.

ADJUDICATIONS.

HAMLEY, J. H., and TURLE, D., 97 Cannon Street, London, perfume merchants, under the style of Compagnie Juvenilcau.

SPEARING, A., 2 Albert Road, Eccles, medical practitioner.

Trade Notes.

SALICYLIC PRODUCTS.—It will be noted that Lazard Godchaux, 422 Strand, London, W.C., holds stock of salicylic acid and other salicylic products.

BURGESS'S LION PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The manufacturers advertise in this issue the new retail and wholesale prices consequent upon the double medicine stamp-duty. The old 1s. 1½d. size is now 1s. 2d. minimum retail, and 1s. 6d. per dozen.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, are making a feature at present of cod-liver oil emulsion, chemical food, and tubed goods, put up in exceedingly attractive styles and at prices which leave the retailer good profits. Their quarterly list is also ready for distribution.

THE "RUDD" BED WARMER AND AIRER is a novelty in bed-warmers which is made by Rudd & Co., Ltd., 41 Corporation Street, Manchester. It is not a water-bottle, but a corrugated cylinder which stores the heat of an oven for a sufficient time to warm and air a bed.

BELGIAN BABIES are better and happier since Mr. L. H. Guest, 16, John Street, Adelphi, London, W., got for them a thousand tablets of Wright's Coal-tar Soap as a gift from Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. Most serviceable the soap has proved to be, says Mr. Guest.

SUTTLEY & SILVERLOCK, LTD., printers, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., have intimated to their customers that, owing to the increased cost of labour and materials occasioned by the present crisis, they have been compelled to advance their prices by 10 per cent. as a minimum.

CHARLES MIDCLEY, LTD., manufacturing chemists, 4 Exchange Street, Manchester, announce changes in the personnel of the company's directorate, and call attention to the British medicated soaps which they manufacture, and which have the support of many distinguished medical practitioners.

SOUTHALL'S CHRISTMAS PERFUMERY CATALOGUE will be ready on Monday, November 1, and our readers should drop a postcard to Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, for a copy of it. The house is noted for its correct diagnosis of what retail chemists can sell in the way of Christmas perfumery gifts.

FORMALIN THROAT-TABLETS.—Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton, offer a profitable line in Formalin Throat-tablets. These are put up in bottles of fifty, in two styles of cartons, at 4s. per doz. The makers claim that these tablets are superior to any similar German products, and chemists would do well to make themselves familiar with this popular winter line.

CADBURY'S COCOA.—Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Bournville, announce in an advertisement in this issue that the extra 2½ per cent. discount offered to customers during the past twelve months is to be continued. The cocoas to which this discount rate applies are Cadbury's cocoa essence and "Bournville" cocoa. Details are given of the way the discount is graduated for orders of from 1*l.* up to 40*l.* and over.

THE "NUTSHELL CANTEEN" supplied by the Pocket Canteen Co., 11 Southampton Row, London, W.C., strikes us as being one of the cleverest war novelties for sale by chemists that we have seen. Particulars in regard to it are given in the advertisement section of this issue, from which it will be seen that it is a most useful article for men on service. The company are offering special terms to chemists.

"**ENZYMOL.**"—This is the only product manufactured by Fairchild Bros. & Foster, of New York and London, which comes under the Medicine-stamp Acts, and in consequence of the double duty the price has been advanced from 26s. to 30s. per dozen on Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s list, they being the distributing-agents here. The preparation is now being much used in Army hospitals at home and abroad, and in general practice for cleansing wounds.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE PRICES.—Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ltd., 70 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E., are retaining the P.A.T.A. minimum retail prices for the 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. sizes of the chlorodyne—namely, 1s. and 2s. 6d.—the wholesale prices being 9s. 6d. and 26s. per dozen. The 4s. size is being advanced to 4s. 6d. minimum, with the wholesale price 48s. per dozen, carriage being paid on 5*l.* lots. The company will send to any retailer, on application, a cabinet-size portrait-card of King George V., printed in colours. It makes a dainty show-card for the chlorodyne.

HYGROSITE SOCKS for placing inside the boots are used by persons with perspiring, cold, or tender feet. The special properties of the socks, which are made with a wood-pulp basis, are that they are absorbent and deodorising. The retail price is six pairs for 3*s.*, packets of this quantity being the form in which the socks are sent out by the Central Export Bureau, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, London, W.C. The socks are made in twelve sizes for the various standard sizes of boots. Another speciality with a wood-pulp basis is the "Albion" chest and back protector. This measures 18 in. by 18 in., and sells at 1s. 6d. It is an economical form of chest-protector for soldiers, sailors, aviators, and motorists. Particulars of these articles can be obtained on applying to the Central Export Bureau.

WRIGHT'S 1916 CALENDARS.—In the advertisement of these inserted by Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, S.E., in the C. & D. last week, two of the engravings were misplaced: the calendar illustrated as E is really F, and F should have been E. We have had an opportunity of examining the calendars, and have had miniatures made of two of them—B and D in the Wright series—which letters



B

D

we retain here. B is an exceptionally charming picture printed in sepia tones on white ground, and measuring 13½ in. by 9½ in.; a sage-green silk ribbon is inserted for hanging the calendar. D measures 15 in. by 12½ in.; this is printed in a number of colours; the background is dark-green; the little girl wears a pale blue dress, with a Union Jack as a wrap, and her hat, shoes, and other coloured parts of the pretty picture are faithfully reproduced. The calendars of B and D are printed direct upon the card. Most effective use is made of Mr. Fred. Roe's picture, "The Toast is Britain," in calendar C—one of the most successful soap-advertisements since Millais' "Bubbles" lit the British eye—and it is well that Wright, Layman & Umney have turned the fine Nelson picture to account for wider distribution and use in 1916. The calendar-card measures 15 in. by 12 in. with an 8-in. by 5-in. facsimile of Mr. Roe's picture in the centre and monthly tear-offs beneath. (See p. 2 last week.) These and other calendars are to be ready on Monday, November 1, and the company present 100 of them to every retailer who orders a gross of boxes of the popular soap—i.e., sufficient for a window-display—thus doubling the pleasure of a hundred customers and securing to the retailer profit amounting to 2*l.* 12s. 6d. on the sales.

Chemical Society.

THE inaugural meeting of the session was held in Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday evening, October 21. It was an informal social gathering of Fellows, the rooms being open from 8 till 10.30. Light refreshments were supplied, and the customary restrictions as to smoking were suspended. A comparatively small number of Fellows attended, but it was noticeable that among the younger ones the large majority were on war service. A good display of apparatus was laid out in the lecture-room, all of it being of British manufacture. From the general appearance of the articles exhibited it would seem that, under the spur of necessity, glass and porcelain apparatus are being made in this country as good as the products of Continental factories. It is certainly a great advantage to our native manufacturers to be thus able to show their goods to the section of the public most concerned and at the same time best able to judge of the quality. For according to this opportunity the Chemical Society deserves the thanks of the country, and it seems a pity that more Fellows do not avail themselves of the chance offered by these informal meetings of becoming better acquainted with their fellow-chemists. In spite of the fact that these are called social meetings, there were to be seen several lonely men, apparently without acquaintances in the ranks of their co-workers.

Society of Chemical Industry.

THE inaugural sessional address to the members of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was delivered by Professor James Walker, D.Sc., F.R.S., at the Cockburn Hotel, Edinburgh, on October 20. Professor Walker dealt chiefly with the connection between industrial and academic chemistry and the training of chemists. He said that long before the war there was an uneasy feeling abroad that all was not as well with us as might be, even in the purely material sense. Were we making the best of our opportunities? Candour compelled a negative answer, but on the whole little was done in the way of improvement. It was suggested that we should learn from our enemies. He would be the last to commend slavish imitation of German methods, and the first to deprecate an exaggerated respect for German science, for German pre-eminence, and, indeed, one might almost add German omniscience, which is rooted at the back of many minds, and not infrequently finds reluctant expression. Our science is at least equal to theirs, and, despite a tendency to individualism and voluntaryism, we can organise as successfully as the Germans when we have a mind to. It seemed to him that German superiority lay not in their capacity or powers of organisation, but in their desire for organisation. He thought that in this Society they could learn something from the enemy, and that in some respects they fell short in organisation. In this Section they had representatives of industrial and academic chemistry, and the connection between the two was not sufficiently close. With regard to the academic side, it seemed to him that they stopped the education of their chemists at a point short of where it ought to be stopped. If the education of their young chemists is to bring them abreast of the education of the German chemists, they must invent some system by which research, of a very minor type if one liked, might be encouraged. The various Universities, through scholarships and so on, encourage research in their own way, but if they in Scotland could only reduce the interval between the B.Sc. and the D.Sc. degree to something like two years, or introduce, as some of the English Universities had done, an intermediate degree of Master of Science, or perhaps an honours B.Sc. degree, a good deal would be done to meet their defects on the academic side. For success in industrial chemistry the interplay of research and manufacture is necessary. In Germany the problem was solved by simply taking the academic chemist as turned out of the University straight into the works and bringing him face to face with practical problems. That is a very good way. Another suggestion, which was adopted in one or two places in America, is for the manufacturer to state his difficulty and problem to the University. The University then supplies the necessary number of pure chemists to endeavour to work out the practical problem, and a financial arrangement is made between the manufacturer and the University. It would be a very good thing indeed if industrial chemists would supply, even without any financial arrangement, problems to the chemistry departments of Universities. It is often

very difficult for the chief of the department to find a suitable subject of research for his students.

Mr. D. B. Dott submitted a communication on *The Determination of Tannin*. Mr. Dott criticised the process, in which the tannin is absorbed by hide-powder as being empirical and not affording concordant results. Precipitation as copper salt, and ignition of the same to oxide, gave much more concordant results. For the tannin of sumach the factor 1.45 was suggested, by which the weight of copper oxide should be multiplied to give the equivalent of tannin. The absorption by hide would be a useful confirmatory process, but the analytical figure should depend on precipitation by metallic salt or oxide.

Professor Walker agreed with Mr. Dott in preferring to have a good metallic precipitate to work with rather than an absorption phenomenon. The problem was to adjust the two methods with each other. He fancied that the hide-powder method had a direct practical application, and the other method had not. That might be a problem for the analytical section of the academic people to take up and work in conjunction with the practical people to see if such an adjustment could be effected.

Associations' Winter Session.

Birmingham.—The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association was held at the University, Edmund Street, on Wednesday, October 27, Mr. E. W. Mann (President) in the chair. The report reviewed the work of the year. There are 165 members on the roll, fifteen associates, and four subscribing firms—in all five less than last year. Reference was made to the "minimum prices" scheme, to which the signatures of most chemists and drug-store proprietors in Birmingham had been obtained, and a preliminary list of prices has been compiled and circulated. In moving the adoption of the report, the President said the minimum retail-price movement should have important effects. The report was approved. Mr. W. Izon suggested that the President should be elected by the annual meeting, and not by the Council. He pointed out that reports of four annual meetings appeared in the previous week's *C. & D.*, at each of which this course was adopted. On the suggestion of Mr. C. Thompson, the Council was instructed to consider the question of fifty-five unpaid subscriptions. It was decided that in future members within the city should pay an annual subscription of 5s., other members and associates 2s. 6d.; further, that no member will be eligible for election on the Council whose subscription for the previous session has not been paid. The following were elected members of the Council: F. H. Alcock, J. W. Atkinson, Sir Thomas Barclay, E. Corfield, E. W. Mann, J. A. Radford, A. W. Southall, and F. Smith. The President pointed out that some chemists were in the habit of selling magnesia in open boxes, thus enhancing its liability to determination by exposure. He added that magnesium carbonate is what the public really require when "magnesia" is asked for, and this is often supplied, but the authorities do not approve of the practice. Mr. Thompson thought if magnesium carbonate is properly labelled it would be quite proper to supply it if a customer asked for "a pennyworth of magnesia." Mr. Alcock suggested that the customer does not know exactly what he requires, and the pharmacist should not sell without an explanation. Mr. Thompson and Mr. F. Smith reported upon the recent delegates' meeting in London. Both agreed it was a successful gathering, and Mr. Smith mentioned that the delegates were not encouraged to expect that a night fee would be granted. The delegates were thanked.

Cambridge Junior.—The annual meeting of the Cambridge Junior Pharmaceutical Association was held in Croydon Chambers on October 20. Mr. Clementson (Hon. Secretary) in the chair. There was a good attendance. The Secretary's report was adopted, and the meeting then elected officers as follows: Mr. J. Pickering, President; Mr. H. A. Stearn, Secretary; and Mr. Robert S. Ridgely, Treasurer. Committee, Miss D. Moss, Miss D. French, and Messrs. G. Wilson and R. A. F. Clementson. The work for the next session was then arranged. Meetings are to be held every fortnight. Mr. Pickering is to give two lectures, and Miss Segar one. Botany or chemistry lectures are to be arranged if possible. Refreshments were then provided, and a musical programme given.

Cardiff.—Mr. Eason presided at a meeting of the local Pharmaceutical Association at the Angel Hotel on October 22, when there was an extra good attendance. For the proposed address on the P.A.T.A. by Mr. Rowsell, a date in January or February on a Thursday evening was suggested, and it was agreed that the members of the Barry,

Newport, and Glamorgan Associations be asked to attend. The Secretary (Mr. J. Murray) read circulars from the Glasgow Chemists' Association as to charges for cases and the small margin of profit allowed on some proprietaries, copies of which had been sent to Beecham, Brand & Co., Calvert, Congreve, Potter Drug Co., Valentine's Meat-juice Co., Alfred Fennings, Savory & Moore, Campbell, Clarke (Lincoln and Midland Drug Co.), J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Condy & Mitchell, Dinneford, Elliman, Eno, Falconer & Co., Fulford, Hinksman, Keating, Menley & James, Owbridge, A. & J. White, H. Lamplough, Ltd., Morgan Richards, Foster McLellan, Scrubb, and A. & R. Scott. The Secretary was instructed to write to the following manufacturers—Messrs. Brand, Calvert, Valentine, Savory & Moore, Dinneford, Colman, Keating, Scrubb, and Condy—about the matter. A discussion then took place on the principle of using cardboard boxes strengthened by the addition of wood casing similar to that now used by A. & F. Pears and Veno's Drug Co. It was unanimously decided to write to manufacturers and wholesale houses about this. It was also decided that the price of Stedman's powders be $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ each all round, not two for $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ as formerly, and that Stedman's and Fennings's be $1d.$ and two for $2d.$, not two for $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ as before. It was decided to hold a whist-drive, and that a number of wounded soldiers be invited. The President, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, and the Secretary were deputed to make the arrangements. Mr. J. A. Jones and Mr. Leo Joseph gave an account of the Local Associations' Conference, and were cordially thanked.

Harrow.—The annual meeting of the Pharmacists' Association was held at Harrow on October 21. The Secretary (Mr. A. W. Hall) presented his annual report and balance-sheet, which was passed. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Mr. H. Rigden, *President*; Mr. T. Bright, *Vice-President*; Mr. A. W. Hall, *Secretary and Treasurer*; Mr. Dwelly, *Assistant Secretary* (for Willesden); *Committee*, Messrs. Hoare, Leefe, Lobbett, Sharman, Cooper, Brimson, Sayers, and Taggart. The organisation of the County Association for certain trade matters on lines similar to those adopted in London was discussed and agreed to. The P.A.T.A. Council's offer of an address during the session was accepted. A discussion on the proposed new Drug Tariff followed, and considerable heat was displayed. A resolution strongly objecting to the totally inadequate payment for drugs, and asking for a profit on the drugs as well as a higher establishment charge, was passed.

Ipswich.—The annual meeting of the Ipswich Chemists' Association was held on October 14, the President (Mr. J. C. Wiggin) in the chair. The annual report and balance-sheet were adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. E. Clifton; *Vice-President*, Mr. J. T. Jackson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. Smalley; *Committee*, Messrs. G. Edwards, W. H. Stones, J. C. Wiggin, C. Collins, and J. R. Cornell. The new President, in returning thanks for his election, mentioned that next year would be his fiftieth year of business in Ipswich. Many congratulatory remarks followed the announcement of this happy coincidence.

Liverpool.—Mr. W. P. Evans (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb) was unanimously elected on Wednesday evening, October 27, President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association for the ensuing year. In reply he said: Allow me to tender you my hearty thanks for the great compliment of this election. The compliment is enhanced by the dual honour of my having been proposed by that old warrior Dr. Symes, and seconded by a member of my own branch of the trade, Mr. Saunders. We still indulge hopes of receiving the Pharmaceutical Conference in Liverpool next year if the war clouds clear away, but at any rate I shall not be an ornament but a worker, and do my best in the interests of this old Association. (Loud applause.) On the motion of Dr. Symes, seconded by Mr. W. H. Clubb, it was resolved to ask the Government to facilitate the transport of drugs, the delays, especially to and from London, having been serious. Dr. Symes contended that drugs should be as expeditiously carried as foods. Mr. James Mavor (Crewe) followed with his paper on *Lost Profits*, which aroused much interest and discussion.

London Co.—A meeting of the London Executive Committee of the London County Pharmaceutical Association was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on October 19, the President (Mr. Edmund White) in the chair. A discussion took place on the question of profit on proprietary medicines, with special reference to the extra stamp-duty, but it was decided to adjourn the matter for further consideration at the next meeting. The report of the Pharmaceutical Insurance Sub-Committee was received and adopted. It was reported that certain of the District Asso-

ciations had met to consider the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on the Drug Tariff, and the views held by these Associations were expressed by their representatives on the Executive. There was unanimity of opinion that the establishment charge of $0.8d.$ per prescription is inadequate.

London (N.E.).—A meeting of the North-East London Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Town Hall, Mare Street, Hackney, on October 21, Mr. C. E. Fox in the chair. The proceedings opened with a discussion on "breaking bulk," and the opinion was expressed that the Excise authorities should be invited immediately to stop the practice. Mr. G. B. Barnard then gave an exposition of the proposed Drug Tariff, and emphasised the dangers which the future may bring in regard to decreased remuneration by the introduction of stock mixtures and concentrations. He thought the proposed amounts of remuneration for professional services too small. Mr. Willcocks followed with an analysis of the figures given in the Report, and showed that these work out to the detriment of the pharmacist. Mr. Edwards thought that the high management-expenses of the Approved Societies should be reduced and the amount placed to credit of the Drug Fund. The outcome of the discussion was a resolution accepting the principle of the proposed Tariff, provided that adequate dispensing-fees and establishment charges are obtained, and protesting against those proposed as grossly inadequate.

Oxford.—A meeting of the Oxford Chemists' Association was held at 16 King Edward Street on October 13. Mr. G. B. Rose (President) was in the chair. There were also present thirteen members and Mr. H. C. Goodall (Hon. Secretary). The Secretary reported that the total number of N.I.L prescriptions dispensed in the city of Oxford was 6,251, at a cost of 202*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, and the total dispensed in the county area was 6,328, and the value 192*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* A discussion took place on the Pharmaceutical Society's circular-letter, and on the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Drug Tariff. The general feeling among the members was that $0.8d.$ per prescription to cover establishment charges is insufficient, and that the proposed Tariff would not be so satisfactory financially to them as is the present Tariff, because at Oxford accounts have always been paid in full.

Peterborough.—The third of a series of lectures in connection with the local Association of Pharmacists was given in the Museum Buildings, Peterborough, on Friday evening, October 22, by Mr. Stanley White, on *Bacteriology in Relation to Modern Medicine*. The Right Rev. Bishop Clayton presided, and was supported by Dr. T. J. Walker, Mr. T. J. Calcutt (President of the Association), Mr. H. E. Noble (Hon. Secretary), Mr. J. W. Badger (Hon. Secretary of the Museum), and many other ladies and gentlemen. The lecture given by Mr. White was similar to those he has given to local Associations elsewhere. It was illustrated with lantern-slides, and at its conclusion much interest was evinced in the exhibition by Mr. White of a phial containing living typhoid-germs twenty-four hours old.

St. Albans.—At a well-attended meeting of the St. Albans and Barnet Pharmacists' Association, held in St. Albans on October 14, Mr. G. H. Pierson (New Barnet) was elected *President* and Mr. P. H. Warren *Hon. Secretary* for the year. The Report of the Departmental Committee on the Drug Tariff was discussed, the general opinion being that the proposed establishment charge was insufficient. "Breaking bulk," earlier closing, price alterations of patentees, and stamp-duty arrangements were also considered. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Barnet on November 25, in order that the measures discussed at the Conference might be fully considered.

Stirling.—Mr. Wm. Robertson (Alloa) presided at a meeting of the Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross Counties Pharmacists' Association, held in Falkirk on Wednesday, October 15, and opened a discussion on the proposed Insurance Dispensing Tariff. Mr. Gordon Drummond followed, and convinced the members that he had made a careful study of every aspect of the scheme, and that the adoption of the new Tariff would be a serious disadvantage to chemists. Mr. R. Marshall (Grangemouth), as Secretary of the Stirling County Pharmaceutical Committee, submitted a tabulated analysis of 100 consecutive prescriptions, which showed that in almost every instance the prices under the new Tariff were more than 20 per cent. under the present rate. Mr. J. W. Bennie (Polmont) proposed, and Mr. R. Sinclair (Falkirk) seconded, a resolution to the effect that the members pledge themselves not to accept service for 1916 under the new Tariff. A declaration to this effect was drawn up by the Secretary (Mr. J. Ferrier) and signed by all the members present. The Secretary proposed a scheme to adopt a uniform system of fixing retail prices for dispensing and general sales

during the present abnormal market conditions. A committee was appointed to assist him to prepare the basis of a price-list and report at next meeting. It was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Mr. Drummond, to notify the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association that the members cease their obligation to dispense medicine to the dependents of soldiers and sailors on October 20.

Thames Valley.—The Pharmacists' Association's annual meeting was held at Kingston-on-Thames on Wednesday, October 27, Mr. C. J. Barker presiding. The annual report, presented by the Secretary (Mr. W. H. Peake), was received and adopted, as also was the financial statement presented by the Treasurer (Mr. A. Higgs, J.P.). This showed a balance in hand of 5s. 16s. 4d. A letter was read from Mr. F. Harvey (Surbiton), resigning from the Association on account of his leaving the district owing to ill-health. It was decided to send a letter to Mr. Harvey wishing him a speedy recovery, and thanking him, as one of its founders, for his interest in making the Association a success. A letter was received from the Middlesex Association explaining the proposed Home Counties Federation, and after discussion it was resolved to approve the principle of the proposed scheme and to report to the November meeting. The members of Committee were re-elected, with the addition of Messrs. W. Tims (Cobham) and F. J. Plomley (Kingston). Mr. Clement (Hampton) presented a report from the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee, replying to many doubtful points arising in dispensing, particularly regarding the use of private formulae. Mr. A. Higgs reported that the Surrey Committee are doing their own checking, and matters are running very smoothly. A long and animated discussion on the new Tariff followed, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Tims, "That the proposed new Tariff is detrimental to the interests of pharmacists." This is being sent to the Pharmaceutical Society. The increased medicine-duty was also discussed.

Women Pharmacists.—The annual meeting of the Association of Women Pharmacists was held on October 20 at Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, London, W.C. It was combined with a social evening. Among those present were Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Clarke-Keer, Miss Wardle, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Freke, Miss Braithwaite, Miss Claremon, Miss Edmonds, and Miss Hughes. The President (Miss Buchanan) called on Miss Martin to give the first of a series of lectures on *Psychology: The Story of Thinking*. This was a most fascinating address, and was intended to serve as an introduction to the course of lectures.

Coming Events.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Sunday, October 31.

Pharmacists' Volunteer Training Corps, Wesleyan Training College, Horseferry Road, Westminster, at 10 a.m. Company parade, 12 a.m. Lecture on First-aid by Company Commander Leslie Dunn, M.D.

Monday, November 1.

Liverpool Pharmacists' Training Corps, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 9.15. Instruction in First-aid and stretcher drill.

Wednesday, November 3.

Pharmacists' Volunteer Training Corps, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. At 3 p.m. First-aid instruction by Quartermaster-Sergeant Luke; at 4.30, lecture on sanitation. This programme will be repeated on Thursday.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council-meeting.

Thursday, November 4.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Among the papers to be communicated are the following: "Reactions between the Higher Fatty Acids and Salts of the Lower Fatty Acids," by Messrs. A. W. Knapp and R. V. Wadsworth; "The Interaction of Perchloric Acid and Potassium Sulphate as an Example of Reversible Change," by Mr. W. A. Davis; and "A Decomposition of Certain Ortho-nitromandelic Acids," by Messrs. G. M. Robinson and R. Robinson.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, at 8.30 p.m. Monthly meeting.

Friday, November 5.

Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association. Address by the President (Mr. O. R. Windemer).

THE IMPORTS of pharmaceutical products and perfumery into Alexandria during 1914 amounted in value to £989,233, or £113,655 less than in 1913.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Teleggraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: 3617 CENTRAL (three lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

14/33. Dialysed iron capsules.	12/67. "Cara-Mia" cream
14/48. "Barley Cream."	(Payzu Co., London and Paris)
15/48. "Crispus" toilet-rolls.	10/57. "Novis" trench powder.
15/48. Salt-water soap.	10/54. Van's medicated-air injection.
13/35. "Reviva" blood pills.	12/67. "Sawdaline" for rats.
	14/17. "Artrisol."
	15/21. Rosene.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

Adhesive-plasters, 253/21	"Hydripon," 259/32
Allen's, Mrs., hair-restorer, 4/2	"It" canteen, 247/38 and 5/57
Alumina sulphate (for France), 250/72	Japanese ice pencils, 245/9
"Arak" toilet preparations, 2/19	Jenner's absorbent lozenges, 257/530
Baggaley's damp-proof soles, 2/42	Jenner's cough-cure, 256/28
Boric-acid socks, 2/42	Johnson's "Red, White, and Blue" Eau-de-Cologne, 5/15
"Borofax," 6/68	Oxygen in cylinders, 250/40
Butterfield's soothers, 8/14	"Parsonzone," 247/70
Centrifugal machines (for Holland), 254/66	"Phenalgin," 246/362
"Charmette" beauty-leaves, 236/39	"Phytin," 247/54
Chemists' overalls, 256/17	Pil. De-laere, 256/39
Chip-box substitutes, 257/7	Pill-coating machinery (hand-power), 257/2
"Cirola bark," 257/53	Pill-making machinery, 7/28
Citric acid, 1/70	Reagent chemicals, 242/73
Collapsible tubes (American manufacturers), 254/4	Rendal bath saltrates, 252/72
"Collosol" argentum, 257/47	Ricard's "Alcool de Menthe," 248/59
Drug mills, 4/9	Robinson's Provost oats and barley, 249/18
"Ever Ready" pocket-lamp batteries, 6/70 and 5/41	Sal ammoniac, 256/18
Extract levathol concentrated, 245/9	"Santonex," 245/9
Ext. quassia (powdered), 264/21	Shaving-brushes, 254/741
"Figsen," 6/4	Shaving-soap, 254/742
Filling machines (powder), 258/27	"Sixel" complexion-wax, 251/62
Garstin's tonic dog soap, 5/27	Sodium silicate, 256/18
Gelatin capsule machinery, 245/14	Sprinkler metal eorks (American manufacturers), 254/740
Gelles frères' specialities, 236/360	Suppository machines, 2/73 ¹
Goldbeaters' skin, 3/67	Styptic pencils, 3/19
"Goswell" toilet roll, 254/56	"Tammalite," 257/533
Henna leaves and powder (importers), 4/24	Tannoform (chemical equivalent), 259/33
Hobson's Choice corn-plasters, 252/41	Tartaric acid, 1/700
Humanised milk, 248/22	"Tycealbin," 252/410
Hunt's bottle-caps, 250/68	"Varco" anti-rheumatic bangle, 5/19

A General Rising.

"Punch" of this week has a readable and amusing page on the experiences of a man who finds all the things he wants to be up in price. He had got the length of buying a cheaper tobacco which burned his tongue when he discovered that he had a cold. "I went to the chemist's for some asperin (*sia*). For a tiny bottle of tabloids he asked two shillings." "Absurd," I said. "You won't get it cheaper," he said. "It's gone up; it's going up more, too." "I used to get that for tuppence or less," I said as I left the shop. "Two shillings! Pooh!" But I had to pay two shillings before I had done or go without. That's the worst of things that one really wants. The shopkeepers always get you in the end. In spite of them you merely cut off your nose.

Observations and Reflections.

By Krayser II.

The Conference

has met and separated, and its decision as to the new Tariff is before us. It does not bind us, either individually or as a body, to accept the terms offered, since the Conference does not represent the whole trade—a fact which, however regrettable it may be, is explicable without blame to those whom it does not represent. Upon the whole the delegates may be congratulated on the spirit and manner in which they discussed the resolutions submitted to them, and their acceptance of them, as amended, will be generally approved. The acceptance of the principle involved was indeed a foregone conclusion, and the resolutions would ensure their equitable application to all important details. But the final attitude of the Conference is not entirely in accord with its own resolutions. The interpretation put by Mr. Charles Roberts on Resolution 5 materially alters its meaning, yet the Conference accepted it with applause. The delegates do not seem to have realised the difference between declining to recommend the acceptance of the scheme unless the Commissioners can satisfy us that the establishment charges are adequate, and the acceptance of it provisionally, with the onus laid upon us of satisfying the Commissioners that these charges are *not* adequate. The President expressed the opinion that essentially there is no difference, but it seems to me that practically there may be a good deal. Evidence that satisfies us may not satisfy the Commissioners; the "principles adopted by the Departmental Committee" do not so far appear to be very liberal principles, and they may prove even less so than we suspect. In any case, the question is left open, and we shall be again committing ourselves to an experiment—unless the doctors prevent us!

The Other Business

before the Conference was dealt with satisfactorily for the most part, though there were indications of the weakness inherent in such an imperfectly representative body—a body, moreover, which has no really executive power. Our attitude towards proprietaries has long been lamentably feeble, and anything that tends to strengthen it is welcome. I am disposed, therefore, to compliment the Conference on its resolutions with regard to these rather than complain that they were not a little more resolute. It matters the less since in any case they would have been little better than "pious opinions," binding on nobody. It is somewhat different with the resolution in favour of territorial representation on the Council, which belongs to the sphere of domestic politics and could easily be made operative. The Council will not make it so without further pressure, but I hope this will be applied by the local Associations and by future Conferences.

If Professor Bottomley's Figures.

showing the immense increase of fertility produced by the use of humogen, are accurate, the Board of Agriculture ought to have been able to reproduce his results, but according to Mr. Acland the utility of the fertiliser on a large scale has not been demonstrated. I am not much impressed by the use of the term "on a commercial basis," for it is notorious that every new invention has had to run the gauntlet of this identical criticism. The commercial basis is always the refuge of the official mind when any novelty is proposed, and it takes more than average skill and patience to unwind the red tape that makes it so difficult for officials to get a move on. I should like to see the record of the experiments Mr. Acland speaks of, for there must be something very inexplicable if Professor Bottomley can get an increase of 30 to 40 per cent. in his crops under the conditions he speaks of while the official experiments have been quite unsatisfactory. One would have thought that Professor Bottomley would himself have carried out the experiments under test conditions, but this does not seem to have been done. In these days, when every attempt is being made to increase

the productivity of the soil, one would have expected a more definite statement than that furnished by the Board of Agriculture on this important question.

The Non-levying of Income-tax

on co-operative societies has always been a source of intense irritation to the private trader. The reason for this is of course quite easily understood. On the one hand there is the *undoubted* fact that the vast majority of members of these societies possess incomes much under the taxable limit (160*l.*), and the expense of repaying overcharges, were the authorities to tax the profits of the society, would be much greater than any amount obtained, therefore it is a saving to ignore the whole matter. On the other hand, the trader naturally feels aggrieved because he is made to pay a tax on his paltry few hundreds of profit when the big store escapes scot free though its profits run into many thousands. The reduction of the limit (to 120*l.*) at which the tax is in future to be levied will of course catch thousands of people who have in the past been exempt from income-tax, and where these are members of co-operative societies the profits they earn on their shares ought in all fairness to be added to their taxable income. If this is honestly done there will not be much room for a grievance, but in the absence of a compulsory declaration by the management of each member's profits there will, I fear, be a decided disinclination to regard "the dividend" as a right and proper item to tax. We shall hear more of this anon.

Mr. C. F. Plowman

exaggerates the force of what I said on October 16 on the moral danger of divided responsibility in advertising. I did but ask a question and utter a warning. I made no reflection on advertising agents that Mr. Plowman is not prepared to make on lawyers, who are, I suppose, as honourable a body of men as any, in spite of the old gibe, "A professing Christian but a practising attorney." My note, indeed, was not aimed at advertising agents but at those who employ them, and amounted only to a reminder of the familiar dictum so wittily turned by the late Lord Bowen in an action brought against a man whose donkey had committed a trespass. Counsel on the other side argued that defendant was not responsible for the damage done by the ass. "Oh, yes, he is," said Bowen; "qui per *asinum* facit, facit per se."

The Revival of the Word "Ampoule"

in connection with pharmacy, is a curious fact which I have not seen explained. It was quite common at one time, both here and on the Continent. Its derivation from the Latin *ampulla* is certain, though it has been questioned, but the Roman ampullae differed in some respects from those with which we are familiar. They were narrow-necked, flask-shaped vessels of glass, or earthenware, or sometimes of more costly material, and they had two handles, as the name itself is usually thought to imply. They were used chiefly for perfumes, oils, and unguents, and were found on most Roman toilet-tables. Gildas says they were known, too, among the ancient Britons, and probably, in its simplest form, the ampulla was the first blown-glass vessel ever made. The old English form of the name was *ampulle* or *ampul*, but many different forms occur, and often in connection with "leech ware." Ampuls of glass and metal were much used in the Middle Ages by travellers and pilgrims; no doubt the "bottle of salvation" spoken of by Raleigh in his "Pilgrimage" was of this kind. They were carried by a cord through the rings or handles. But in this, and every sense referring to manufactured articles, the word seems to have passed entirely out of use. Littré knows it only in the phrase *La Sainte Ampoule*, the name of the miraculous vessel containing the oil used for anointing the kings of France. There is an ampoule used for a similar purpose in our own regalia, but Murray says that here, too, the word is obsolete in the general sense. The earliest instance I have found of its use in English pharmaceutical literature is in the *C. & D.* (always up to date!) of June 1, 1907.



Disinfectants and Appliances

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- "Sanitas" Fluid, Fluid No. 2, Powder and Soaps.
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- "Bactox," "Okol," "Creocide," "Soldis," "Pinos."
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Literature free on application.

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success in so far as individual cases are to be considered. It is well known that the wholesale drug-houses of the country have suffered great depletions of their staffs consequent upon Army and Navy calls. At the first stage of the war Reservists and Territorials on the staffs were first called to the Colours, and they were joined by many of their fellow-workers. Month by month since other men have followed, and there have been few to replace them. Where possible women have been installed, but there is much work in drug-warehouses which can only be done by men, skilled pharmaceutical men in many instances, and these cannot be got at present. Yet this work is as important to the Army and Navy as is the production of munitions; medicines and surgical appliances are as necessary, and in the production of these the principal houses in the country are engaged. We know it to be a fact that all are short-handed and overworked, for this war business is in addition to ordinary civil business, which has not materially diminished in volume, so that the request of principals that their men should be put in the starred class is just and reasonable. The same can be said with even greater force of the retail trade, and although the Conference of English and Welsh pharmacists held in London last week was inclined to scoff at the suggestion that recruiting officers should pass their shop-doors, there is a very real want of legally qualified men and women in the retail trade. These qualified persons are essential to the conducting of the business. The law requires that one at least shall be in every shop kept open for the retail sale and dispensing of poisons; and this qualified service is necessary also in dispensing Insurance prescriptions. There has been a shortage for many months, and the present demand for more qualified men is exceptionally clamant. Besides the letters on the subject from pharmacists of standing printed in our correspondence columns, we have received personal appeals from different parts of the country for assistance in the matter. A hope is expressed that by concerted action the staffs of retail pharmacists may be starred if those of wholesalers are to be. We fear, however, that it is too late for any action in Parliament or for direct appeal to the central authorities, as may be judged by the following official statement:

Many hundreds of letters from individual unstarred men and from various employers are addressed daily to Lord Derby.

He asks all those who placed their difficulties before him to excuse a personal acknowledgment. It is impossible for him to deal satisfactorily with such letters, as each individual case would have to be considered on its merits.

Cases are being classified, as for the most part they fall into distinct groups, and will be referred to local appeal committees, which are in process of formation, and who will receive definite guidance as to the principles which should rule their decision.

Every citizen should realise, however, that the satisfactory working of this scheme depends, not only on the total number of men obtained, but on the number of young unmarried men who now undertake the obligation to serve their country when called upon to do so.

The measure of success obtained by wholesale druggists is not extensive, but it will at least ensure that the most indispensable men will not be called upon until they are urgently wanted in the Army. This will be determined locally. The Pharmaceutical Society has so far failed to secure even this, and anything in the nature of a general order to exempt registered dispensing chemists from the King's call is out of the question. The power of pharmaceutical employers lies in their own districts, where they will have a fair and sympathetic hearing in respect to individual members of their staffs who are

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Editorial Articles.

Man-depletion in Pharmacy.

WE reported last week that representatives of the wholesale drug-trade in England had approached the Army authorities with a view to getting their employés of military age excluded from the voluntary recruiting campaign which the Earl of Derby is supervising. We learn that the negotiations have met with a measure of

eligible for the service of the nation. This power might be used in concert locally, but the fact should not be overlooked that each individual case and person is the subject of consideration, and what is bad for pharmacy or even the public gets second place.

With further reference to the serious question of the effect of revived recruiting on the dispensing staffs of pharmacists we are able to state, as a result of interviews with officials in the various Government Departments interested, that the matter is engaging the attention of an important Committee, to which strong representations have been made. So far no decision has been arrived at, and it is not easy to indicate the direction from which relief can be granted. As we stated some months ago, the power possessed by the Ministry of Munitions to grant war badges can only apply to chemists and their assistants in very exceptional cases, but this does not preclude the possibility that means may be found of relieving the pressure of recruiting canvassers on those who are needed for maintaining the national drug service. This addendum is written as we go to press, and represents the latest available first-hand information, which is given to us by highly responsible Government officials.

Poor-law Dispensers.

In our issue of October 16, p. 35, we printed a *résumé* of the evidence presented by the Poor-law Medical Officers' Association to the Departmental Committee appointed to revise the Poor-law Orders, and we are glad to note that the evidence followed the lines suggested in our article of September 25 (p. 66). The medical officers (as we anticipated) find nothing good to say for the existing system of drug-supply, and it is the duty of the pharmaceutical branch of the service to support their representations to the full extent of their power. In the same issue (p. 57) Mr. G. W. Gibson explained that the Public Pharmacists and Dispensers' Association has submitted evidence to the Departmental Committee. It would have been helpful if the deputation had adopted the Medical Officers' Association's plan and given a digest of the evidence. We gather that the question of tenure was touched on, but Mr. Gibson seems to suggest that they were side-tracked by the position taken up by the Committee that they were unable to admit evidence on the question of security as affecting the officers of "separate" infirmaries. We understand that the Committee take up the position that they are not authorised to deal with matters affecting officers of institutions to which the Poor-law Institutions Order, 1913, does not apply; and as practically every separate infirmary is administered under a special Order issued by the Board to the Guardians of each Union concerned, it is obvious that all such separate institutions are ruled out of their consideration. What we wish, however, to urge upon those concerned is that the position of the provincial dispenser is clearly covered by the General Orders, that the Local Government Board have admitted that they are competent to deal with the position, as it is a question of the construction of their own Orders, and, if the Association have missed this point, we urge that they should seize the first chance of pressing it upon the attention of the Committee. Mr. Gibson doubts whether the present time is opportune for opening up the question of the rate of remuneration, admittedly low though it be. But apart from economic or patriotic considerations which make the Association hesitate, it is worth keeping in mind that the question of remuneration is largely connected with that of qualifi-

cation. Under the Metropolitan Order the qualification of a Poor-law dispenser required that he should be a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company of London, or duly registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or some other authority of law. This was cancelled by the General Order of the Local Government Board of June 7, 1895, which provides that a Poor-law dispenser must be

- (a) A licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries; or
- (b) Hold the certificate of that Society as to his qualification to act as an assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines; or
- (c) A compounder of medicines duly qualified in accordance with the Regulations for the Army Medical Corps; or
- (d) Registered under the Pharmacy Acts.

These are the stipulations now included in all Dispensary Orders. It needs no words of ours to emphasise the falling away in the standard of qualification which the Order of 1895 brought about, and if similar lapses did not occur from time to time, it would be inexplicable that so drastic an alteration could have been made without some attempt to defeat it. So we must face it as it stands. Any attempt at present to interfere with the *status quo* is bound to be hampered by considerations brought about by the war. We must face the fact that in calling into being the new Armies it has been inevitable that the number of men qualifying as Army compounders has increased, and to these are now added women, who may be entitled to rank in the same class—i.e., without a statutory pharmaceutical qualification. On the conclusion of peace the labour market may be flooded with the return of the men to civil life, and eager to use for the purposes of their livelihood the army accomplishments which appear to them to be most profitable. We may be sure that Poor-law appointments will be among these, and that the War Office and the Privy Council will not be averse to helping them, with the result that the qualified pharmacist may be forced from a public service which should be the first to recognise its need of his professional skill and knowledge. The present is surely an opportunity for laying the foundation of something to avert that catastrophe.

The Red Cross.

READERS in all departments of the chemical and drug business should note that on and after Monday, November 1, 1915, the Geneva Red Cross, both in emblem and word, must not be used for business-purposes. The Army Council gave special permission for the continuance of registered trade-marks, such as labels containing the Red Cross, from August 18 until that date, when they must cease absolutely. For further particulars see *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1915, p. 432.

The C. & D. Diary for 1916.

BOTH editorial and publishing departments of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have now entered upon what may be called the penultimate stage of the preparation of that highly appreciated and useful trade text-book, *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*. How it has grown since the first volume was published forty-eight years ago! It has grown in many more ways than size; thus it is used daily in thousands of pharmacies at home and abroad as a business book, to help buyers to ascertain where goods and pharmaceutical products can be obtained. The Buyers' Guide, compiled from the business announcements, is a particular help to all in this regard. It is compiled on original and unique lines, of proved value. It will be a great assistance to us in

compiling this if "copy" from business houses who are taking space in the *Diary* is sent to the Publisher as promptly as possible. We have to catch the early November mails with copies of the complete volume for subscribers abroad, and prompt attention to this request will be esteemed.

Japan's Morphine-trade.

THE official returns of the imports of merchandise into Japan show that large quantities of morphine salts are received. During 1914 the imports were 180,760 oz., compared with 91,123 oz. in 1913 and 32,203 oz. in 1912. Japan herself consumes very little morphine, the bulk of it being re-shipped to Manchuria and Korea, where special facilities exist for its distribution. The development of the morphine-business with China dates from about the time of the partially successful attempts to suppress opium in that country, but it is only during the past two or three years that the business has assumed such large proportions. In a recent issue of the "North China Daily News," a correspondent gives some details of how the business is done. It is, he says, exclusively in the hands of the Japanese, and is carried on with the full approval of the Japanese Government, despite the fact that the importation into China of morphine and all morphine appliances is prohibited unless the importers are qualified foreign medical practitioners, foreign chemists and hospitals complying with certain conditions. Formerly morphine was carried to Japan by steamers, chiefly of the N.D.L. Line, and transshipped in Kōbō Harbour to steamers plying to China; but since September 1912, when the trade began to assume unusual proportions, the methods have been altered. During 1913 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of morphine hydrochloride was imported and re-exported from Japan to Korea and China alone; of this quantity approximately 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons was shipped to Japan by British manufacturing chemists and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton by German makers. The bulk of the morphine now shipped is sent from Great Britain by registered post *via* Siberia, the mail train being used owing to its certainty of arrival at due date. The *modus operandi* described is as follows: "Notification is given by the dealer to the Japanese Post Office of the expected arrival of a stated quantity of morphine; a form has then to be filled in stating particulars. Duty at the tariff rate of yen 10.20 per lb. is paid into the Bank of Japan and a receipt given. On the production of this receipt the morphine is handed over. On the re-export of the morphine from Osaka to Japanese agents in Korea or Dalny an export certificate is handed to the Bank and a complete refund of the duty is made to the shipper. This happens only in the case of export to Korea or to Tairen, but presumably this privilege will now be extended to Tsingtao. In the case of export to Shanghai no refund of duty can be claimed because the import of morphine into China is forbidden, and the Japanese Government would scorn to lend official support to the movement of contraband." The prospects of doing a much larger trade are considered to be encouraging, as the thickly peopled province of Shantung is now being opened up and the manufacture of morphine has been undertaken in Formosa under Government supervision. Four cents is the average charge for a subcutaneous injection of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., but up to 10 cents is paid by the better classes. Throughout 1913 the average cost of morphine laid down in Japan to the wholesale dealer, including freight and commission, was yen 89.80 per lb. (about 12s. per oz.), and Japanese pedlars get 86s. 8d. per oz. for it.

COREAN GINSENG.—Ginseng is cultivated by private growers in Corea, from whom the Government purchase the roots for manufacture at the official factory at Songdo. Great care is being taken to restore the industry to its former prosperity, with satisfactory results. Exports of red ginseng sent by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—all to China with the exception of a trifling quantity to other countries—had a decrease in 1914, being 16,793 lb. (26,459*l.*), against 26,070 lb. (53,598*l.*) in 1913.

"THE ART OF DISPENSING" is now in line with the British Pharmacopœia, requisite alterations in official data and references having been made in reprinting the ninth edition. This makes the seventeenth issue or edition of the work since it was published in September 1888, so that it is the most popular and most used dispensing book in the English or any other language. The price remains 6s., by post 6s. 6d. from the C. & D. office, and it may be obtained from leading wholesale and sundries houses.

A. & H. Bicentenary.

WHEN printing in our Summer Issue an appreciation of the work as a botanist and naturalist of Mr. Frederick J. Hanbury, Ph.C., F.L.S., we referred to the bicentenary of the business of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., of which an authentic history is in preparation. In the meantime the company's branch in Vere Street, London, W., has issued a chronological table, from which we extract the following particulars:

Silvanus Bevan, 1715-31.

One of the Bevans of Swansea and a member of the Society of Friends. Admitted to the Apothecaries' Company in 1715, and on his marriage in the same year styled "Silvanus Bevan of Cheapside, Citizen and Apothecary." Received a renewal of lease of No. 2 Plough Court in 1725 from John Osgood, of Coggeshall, Essex.

Silvanus and Timothy Bevan, 1731-65.

Timothy was admitted to the Apothecaries' Company in 1731, and was taken into partnership by his brother Silvanus. This partnership lasted until 1765.

Timothy Bevan & Sons, 1765-75.

Timothy Bevan was in partnership with his two sons Silvanus and Timothy, jun. Silvanus retired in 1767. Timothy Bevan, jun., resigned his partnership in 1773 and died in the same year. Timothy Bevan, sen., resigned his partnership to his son, J. Gurney Bevan, in 1775. He died in 1786.

J. Gurney Bevan, 1775-94.

Third son of Timothy Bevan, sen. Took over the business in 1775. Was one of the first to interest himself in the abolition of slavery. In 1792 he took into his employ William Allen, on whom he exercised a deep and lasting influence. J. Gurney Bevan retired in 1794.

Samuel Mildred, 1794-95.

Son of Daniel Mildred of the firm of Mildred & Roberts. He took William Allen into partnership in 1795.

Mildred & Allen, 1795-97.

On August 9, 1797, Mildred, in consideration of 525*l.* paid to him by William Allen, agreed to retire.

Allen & Howard, 1797-1807.

The Plough Court business under William Allen and the Plaistow Laboratories under Luke Howard were carried on as separate concerns until December 31, 1803. The articles of partnership between Allen and Howard expired on March 8, 1805, and the partnership was dissolved in 1807, the separation being made "in the most amicable manner," and the two businesses continued to "afford each other mutual support."

William Allen, F.R.S., 1807-18.

Was one of the foremost students of chemistry of his day, and was associated with Dalton and Sir Humphry Davy. He was the first President of the Pharmaceutical Society. His philanthropic and scientific work is too well known to need description here.

William Allen & Co., 1818-24.

Partners: Allen and Barry.

John Thomas Barry, whom William Allen took into partnership in 1818, had been for several years his confidential clerk and carried on the business during Allen's frequent absences. Like William Allen, he was an active member of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society. He was the first to apply the method of evaporation *in vacuo* to the production of pharmaceutical products.

William Allen, Hanburys & Barry, 1824-56.

Partners: W. Allen, Daniel Bell Hanbury, Cornelius Hanbury, John T. Barry.

William Allen's two nephews, Daniel Bell Hanbury and Cornelius Hanbury, were taken into partnership by Allen and Barry in 1824. William Allen died in 1843. J. T. Barry retired in 1855 and died in 1864. After his retirement the firm was styled Allen & Hanburys.

Allen & Hanburys, 1835-93.

Partners: Daniel Bell Hanbury, Cornelius Hanbury (1), Daniel Hanbury, F.R.S., Cornelius Hanbury (2), Frederick Janson Hanbury.

Daniel Bell Hanbury retired in 1868, and died in 1882, aged eighty-eight. Cornelius Hanbury (1) retired in 1868 and died in 1899. Daniel Hanbury, the eldest son of Daniel Bell Hanbury, entered the business in 1841 at the age of sixteen, and was admitted partner with his cousin Cornelius Hanbury (2) in 1856. Daniel Hanbury was part author with Professor Flückiger of "Pharmacographia," and was the fourth pupil of the Plough Court Pharmacy to attain membership of the Royal Society. He retired in 1879 and died in 1875. Frederick Janson Hanbury, son of Cornelius Hanbury (2), became a partner in 1874.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 1893-1915.

Present Directors: Cornelius Hanbury (2), M.R.C.S., Frederick Janson Hanbury, Ph.C., F.L.S., W. Ralph Dodd, Ph.C., F.C.S., Reginald Janson Hanbury, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Frederick Capel Hanbury, Ph.C., F. W. Gamble, Ph.C.

In 1893 the business was formed into a limited liability company. Cornelius Hanbury (2) became Chairman of the Board of Directors, and his son, Frederick Janson

Hanbury, Vice-Chairman of the company's directorate. W. Ralph Dodd joined the Board in 1893. Reginald Janson Hanbury and Frederick Capel Hanbury, second and third sons of Frederick Janson Hanbury, became directors in July 1904. F. W. Gamble, a member of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society, was made a director in 1913.

B.P. Notes.

By "Abel Scholar."

Completer Indexing Wanted.

A great fault of the B.P. Index is that, under references to the various drugs, it gives only the names of preparations bearing the name of the drug, whereas there may be several other important preparations which contain it—e.g., aloes is an ingredient in pil. coloc. co., pil. rhei co., etc., but these are not referred to under Aloes.

Pills and Pill-machines.

The introduction of the decimal system in the B.P. 1914 will necessitate a change in the size of the pill-machine. When twenty-five or fifty pills are ordered a "twenty-five pill-machine would be more convenient than a "twenty-four." Would it not also be desirable to have a standard pill of two grains weight, so that when the dose is two, four, six, or eight grains the directions could read one, two, or more pills for a dose as the case may be?

Extractum Glycyrrhizae.

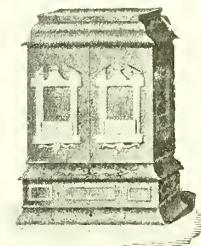
The B.P. 1914 adheres to the old-fashioned and wholly unsatisfactory method of preparing this extract by maceration and expression in spite of the oft-repeated advice that percolation with cold water, or in warm weather with a very dilute chloroform-water, is preferable. As an illustration of what can be achieved by this process, 50 grams of the drug was moistened with 20 c.c. of water, transferred to a percolator, and percolated with dilute chloroform-water. The drug was soon exhausted, as indicated by the colour and taste of the percolate, the first 8 oz. of which contained practically all the real value of the drug. The liquid was then transferred to a glass flask and warmed on the water-bath for a few hours, when complete coagulation and subsidence of the albuminous matter was obtained, and the clear dark liquid was easily filtered through paper, the residue being washed free from colour. The extract, dried to constant weight, yielded 12 grams of solid extract, which was perfectly soluble in cold water. To convert this into the liquid extract it is only necessary to add double the weight of distilled water, measure the volume, and add the required volume of alcohol. By this method there is no need to take the specific gravity of the liquid before adding the spirit. The result is eminently satisfactory. The extract has no burnt taste, is not acrid, and does not cause derangement of digestion.

Deliquescent Salts.

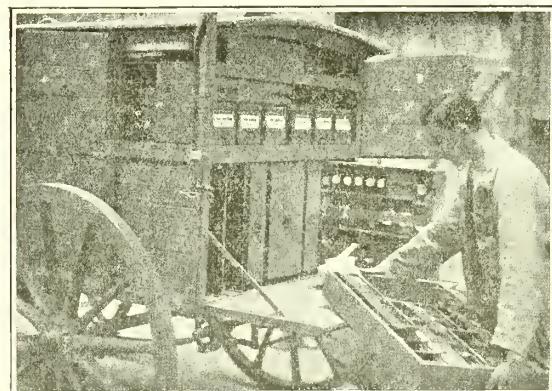
Many of the deliquescent salts used in medicine and pharmacy require attention. The value of sodium nitrite, for example, would be enhanced if its deliquescence could be overcome. What are the lines on which the worker should proceed? Take aluminium sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$. This occurs native in Brazil and is very deliquescent. A clever individual came along, and, by adding K_2SO_4 or $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, made it permanent in air in the form of the well-known alum. Ferrie sulphate and chromic sulphate are other examples. No doubt Seigne, the celebrated Rochelle pharmacist and proprietor of Sel de Seignette, overcame the difficulty with regard to potassium tartrate in the same way. There is a suspicion that he had an apprentice who was told to make some pot. tart., and, not understanding aright that he was to use salt of tartar, used "salt of soda." The batch was laid aside in an open pan as worthless, and after a time was found to contain something which answered the purpose better than pot. tart., but which the delighted pharmacist thought it unnecessary to analyse, being content that it should go down to posterity bearing his name. Whether the "wiggling" the pupil got was recalled and he was compensated, the writer does not know. He had, however, gained undying fame for his master. Take pot. carb. and sod. carb. The former wants badly from the air what the latter can give. Why not search out the proportions and get a permanent mixture or definite chemical body? Copper nitrate has many uses in pyrotechnics with which its deliquescent nature interferes. And so on *ad infinitum*. Who will respond—the professors and students of our noble universities or the young pharmacist in some obscure street?

German Field Pharmacies.

THE illustrations which are here reproduced are taken from an article on field pharmacies in a German contemporary. The first illustration is of the medicine-chest belonging to Frederick the Great, which is stated to have been captured at Hochkirch in 1758, and is now in the Dresden Kunstgewerbe Museum. It is neatly made of hardwood with brass ornaments, and is about 65 cm. in height and 42 cm. wide. It contains shelves and drawers, and is fitted up for bottles, many of which are missing; the bottles are square, of a greenish colour, and tied down with ordinary paper, on which the name of the contents is written in badly formed and mostly illegible characters. When the Prussian army was re-organised, pharmacy-cars accompanied the baggage-trains, and at first these contained large quantities of herbs, roots, and other materials, from which extracts, salves, and plasters were prepared. From these beginnings the present army pharmacy equipment has been evolved. In time of peace this is organised to the smallest detail. Every "Sanitäts-soldat" (member of the Sanitary Corps) is provided with bandaging-material (comprising scissors, pincers, spatulas, nail-cleaners, and clinical thermometer), which he carries in his coat-pocket. He also carries satchels, the contents of which vary, depending on whether he is mounted or not. In the latter case he carries two satchels, similar to the cartridge-satchels worn by the infantry, one containing drugs and the other bandaging-material. The drug-satchel contains square bottles, each containing 20 grams of the drug distinctly labelled, and showing at a glance whether the contents are for internal or external use. The medicaments carried include oil of turpentine (which has replaced carbolic acid as a disinfectant), ammonia, tincture of valerian, tincture of opium, a tube of tartaric-acid tablets and one of bicarbonate of soda tablets for preparing effervescent draughts; a nickel box containing



FIELD MEDICINE-CHEST
OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.



A "SANITÄTSWAGEN."

Drugs, instruments, bandaging material, etc., are in cases which fit into the car.

soap, a leather case containing mustard-plasters, a cardboard box containing a roll of zinc-oxide rubber plaster, extra stoppers, etc. The other satchel contains muslin, muslin bandages, an elastic bandage, a nickel dressing-bowl, and a leather case with cotton, needles, pins, and safety-pins. Both satchels have a list of the contents pasted on the inside of the lid. The mounted "Sanitäts-soldat" carries saddle-bags containing drugs, bandaging-material, etc.

Besides these there are various other drug and medicine equipments—viz., the "Sanitätskasten" of the machine-gun companies and of the munition and other columns, the "Sanitätswagen" (drug-car) of the infantry and cavalry corps (one of which we illustrate), and the special vans attached to the Sanitary Corps, as well as the perfect equipment of the field ambulances.

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed Corner for Students, "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Report on October Analytical Exercise.

THE powder distributed to students on October 5 consisted of equal parts by weight of lead hydroxy-carbonate, ammonium di-hydrogen phosphate, and ammonium chloride. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:

Pb	...	...	...	26.7
NH ₄	...	...	...	16.5
CO ₃	...	...	...	5.1
PO ₄	...	...	...	27.5
Cl	...	...	...	22.1
OH	...	...	...	1.5
H	...	...	...	0.6

Samples of the powder were distributed to thirty-four students, and eighteen reports were submitted for examination. All our correspondents were successful in detecting the presence of ammonium, and only one failed to detect lead. The failures in the detection of the acid radicals were: Carbonic, 15; phosphoric, 3; hydrochloric, 1. The salts constituting the mixture did not contain water of crystallisation but some hygroscopic moisture, along with some water produced by the decomposition of the lead hydroxy-carbonate and of the ammonium phosphate, was driven out upon heating. The total quantity of water expelled was small, and it was overlooked entirely by eight correspondents. Metallic radicals reported present, but not actually present, included aluminium, manganese, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. The radicals of sulphuric, nitric, acetic, and benzoic acids were also incorrectly reported present.

This exercise was designed to form a fitting prelude to those of the tournament series, and, although it was not by any means a difficult example, it nevertheless presented points which demanded attentive observation and careful regard to the details of routine procedure in order that accurate results might be attained. Thus, when the powder was treated with cold dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, small bubbles of carbon dioxide were slowly liberated and their escape was easily observed on close inspection, yet this valuable indication was overlooked by fourteen out of eighteen correspondents. The most serious difficulties and errors in the analysis arose, however, from the ineffective handling of the lead in presence of the phosphoric-acid radical. When the powder was boiled with moderately concentrated hydrochloric acid it dissolved rapidly and completely, and when the solution cooled lead chloride was deposited in abundance; but, owing to the fact that lead chloride is appreciably soluble in cold water, even in the presence of a good deal of hydrochloric acid, the filtrate from this deposit still contained some lead in solution. At this stage the filtrate should have been diluted largely with water, or mixed with a large volume of solution of hydrogen sulphide, and the resulting mixture in either case saturated with gaseous hydrogen sulphide. Only by such treatment was the lead precipitated completely as sulphide and a filtrate obtained which was suitable for further analytical treatment. Since this filtrate, after boiling out the hydrogen sulphide, only contained ammonium as metallic radical along with the radicals of hydrochloric and phosphoric acids, no precipitate was obtained on adding, subsequently, ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia as group reagents for the iron group, and therefore no question of carrying out a special phosphate separation arose. But the majority of our correspondents failed to dilute sufficiently (if at all) the original hydrochloric-acid solution containing lead chloride, prior to passing hydrogen sulphide, and in consequence more or less lead remained in solution since lead sulphide dissolves to a considerable extent in cold moderately concentrated hydrochloric acid. The result of this failure to dilute was that when ammonium

chloride and excess of ammonia were added at the stage referred to above, precipitates of lead phosphate were produced. These precipitates were treated in some cases as if they might contain phosphates of the iron, barium, and magnesium groups, special phosphate separation methods being applied, while in other cases, being colourless, they were simply assumed to consist of aluminium hydroxide. This explains why no fewer than eight students were led to report aluminium as one of the main constituents of the mixture. It seems to be more than probable that the reports of the presence of calcium and magnesium made by a few students were also based upon reactions due to lead.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:

S. W. HESTER, 19 Church Road, Cheetham, Manchester.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:

JOHN T. BELL, 12 Nichol Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSIS.

Correspondents who are unqualified:

S. W. Hester (1st Prize)	86	H. I. W.	...	...	...	76
J. T. Bell (2nd Prize)	85	Ignoramus	...	...	...	75
Dominus	...	84	Legume	...	...	75
Atom	...	83	Resurgam	...	...	72
Mensa	...	82	T. E. W. Browne	...	...	71
Ferrum	...	79	Onyx	...	...	65
Fuddler	...	79	Strychnos	...	...	58
Nux Vomica	...	77	Osmium	...	...	54
Senex	...	77				

Parrus did not indicate that he is unqualified. He is awarded 84 marks.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. W. HESTER.—We think the precipitate you supposed to consist of benzoic acid may simply have been lead chloride produced by some error in treatment.

J. T. BELL.—Contrary to your experience we found the powder to dissolve rapidly and completely in boiling moderately concentrated hydrochloric acid, and to yield distinct evidence of the evolution of carbon dioxide when treated with dilute acids. We were unable to confirm the presence of magnesium.

ATOM.—The general remarks above will no doubt explain your observations when treating the filtrate from the lead sulphide.

MENSA.—The filtrate from a precipitate of lead chloride invariably contains some lead chloride in solution, and the failure of hydrogen sulphide to yield any precipitate of lead sulphide in this filtrate is the clearest possible proof that the latter is too strongly acid and should be largely diluted.

FERRUM.—The precipitates which you and numerous other correspondents supposed to consist of aluminium hydroxide or phosphate really consisted of lead phosphate. See the general remarks above.

FUDDLER.—Your report is not quite consistent, inasmuch as in one place lead is stated to be absent, and in another to be present. Details should have been given as to how lead was proved present in the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate and other metals absent: mere assertion that this was done is insufficient.

H. I. W.—See the reply to S. W. Hester. Absence: not absence.

IGNORAMUS.—We believe that some lead chloride separated before the hydrogen sulphide began to yield a precipitate in your hydrochloric-acid solution of the powder. The red precipitate which next appeared indicated that the gas was being passed through a solution which contained too much free hydrochloric acid. The presence of the phosphoric-acid radical did not constitute a special difficulty on this occasion, as explained in the general remarks. The "acetate separation" is usually the best to employ when the phosphoric-acid radical requires special handling.

LEGUME.—You should provide solutions of potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide for future testing for ferrous and ferric compounds.

RESURGAM.—The odour resembling “a basket of summer fruit” must have been that of ethyl hydroxide, since ethyl acetate was not produced in your test for an acetate. Remember that lead acetate is not the only salt of lead.

T. E. W. BROWNE.—Note that dilute hydrochloric acid does not liberate carbon dioxide from organic acids. Read also the reply to “Mensa.”

STRYCHNOS.—Your failure to detect the phosphoric-acid radical by means of ammonium molybdate was most likely due to the solution to which you added it containing too much hydrochloric acid.

OSMIUM.—You omitted to apply preliminary tests.

PARVUS.—Your marks would have been considerably higher had you followed up the observation of slight effervescence when the powder was treated with dilute sulphuric acid and established the presence of a carbonate. As it was, you left this effervescence unaccounted for.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Associations' Winter Session.

ENGLAND.

Bath.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on October 21 the Chairman stated that chemists' accounts for 1913 had been paid in full; of those for 1914 all but 1½d. per pound had been paid, and but for the fact that the Pharmaceutical Committee elected to take 25% out of the Drug Fund for administrative expenses, the accounts would have been paid in full. Of the 1915 accounts 80 per cent. had been paid to date.

Derbyshire.—The Panel Committee submitted to the Insurance Committee on October 18 a resolution that the prescribing of proprietary drugs is unnecessary and is prohibited, and that any such prescriptions will be referred to the Panel Committee with a view to surcharging.

Durham County.—The first meeting of the Drug Accounts Sub-Committee, constituted under the joint checking scheme of the Durham, Middlesbrough, South Shields, Tynemouth, and West Hartlepool Insurance Committees, was held on October 23. It was reported that Mr. T. M. Liddle (chemist) had been appointed one of the representatives of the South Shields Insurance Committee and Mr. J. B. Barker (chemist) one of the representatives of the West Hartlepool Insurance Committee on the Sub-Committee. The Superintendent of the Bureau (Mr. A. H. M. Purse) reported on the work of the Bureau, and submitted the report on the accounts and prescriptions for the Durham area for the first half of 1915. Mr. Purse also explained the proposed arrangements under the scheme, and submitted draft forms of accounts, reports, etc. These were approved. It was resolved that copies of the summary of prescriptions given by each practitioner be supplied to each Committee, and that statistical reports for each practitioner be compiled by the respective Insurance or Panel Committees from the reports of the Bureau.

Essex.—The Insurance Committee met on October 26. Arising out of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. C. Goode asked if the resolution passed at that meeting drawing attention to enhanced cost of drugs, and asking for some alleviation of the burden thrown upon chemists, had been forwarded to the Commissioners. The answer being in the negative, Mr. Goode proposed that the resolution be forwarded to them, and this was agreed to. The Finance Sub-Committee reported that they had allotted 341L. 5s. to the Pharmaceutical Committee for administrative expenses for 1914. The Sub-Committee also reported that 193 out of 213 chemists and other contractors had accepted the emergency settlement, and cheques had been forwarded to them for the balances due. The Sub-Committee also reported receipt of a letter from the Southend-on-Sea Pharmaceutical Committee asking for an acknowledgment of their right to participate in any possible surplus of the emergency settlement for 1914 (*C. & D.*, September 18, p. 59). The Pharmaceutical Committee concurred in this, and the Sub-Committee recommended that the Committee raise no objection to the claim of the Southend chemists. Mr. Elvin, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that a letter had been received from the Commissioners stating that the Southend chemists are not to be prejudiced by the establishment of a separate Committee for that area. Payment was recommended to

chemists of 176L. 14s. in respect of war-scheduled drugs supplied to December 31, 1914. A statement was submitted showing sums amounting to 3,360L payable to chemists, and payment of these amounts was recommended. Mr. Goode pointed out that certain chemists and corporate bodies are invariably late in sending in their accounts. Official notice was taken of this, and the Pharmaceutical Committee are to be officially notified. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported two additions to and two withdrawals from the panel of chemists. The Drug (Joint) Sub-Committee recommended that in future a quarterly statement be supplied to each chemist containing information of adjustments made in his claim. The same Sub-Committee also stated that it had been reported that prescriptions had been altered by a chemist to read 24 oz. instead of 20 oz., as ordered, and recommended that in each case the chemist be paid only for 20 oz. Replying to a member, Mr. Elvin said no action would be taken against the chemist, but a repetition of the offence would call for serious action. The reports were adopted.

Hampshire.—The Insurance Committee was informed on October 21, in reference to the complaint that the insured at Farnborough are unable to obtain medicines from Farnborough chemists on Wednesday afternoons and on Sundays (*C. & D.*, August 28, p. 62), that medicines are always procurable at reasonable hours, and that capital seemed to have been made out of an isolated case.

Isle of Wight.—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on October 16 that all the chemists on the panel had accepted the emergency settlement for 1914. The accounts for the year amounted to 2,000L. 2s. 6d., and the amount available for the purpose of the settlement was 1,973L, equal to 98.65 per cent. of the amounts due.

Kesteven (Lincoln).—The Insurance Committee, on October 16, passed payments (a) to chemists, in respect of war-scheduled drugs supplied to December 31, 1914, 1L. 6s.; (b) to chemists and doctors in respect of drugs supplied to temporary residents in 1914, 109L.; and (c) to chemists on account for 1915, 153L. The Committee decided, in reply to an inquiry, that “iodex” does not come within the scope of Medical Benefit.

Leicester.—The Insurance Committee has appointed a Joint Drug Committee to check, arithmetically and technically, all accounts for drugs and appliances, and to scrutinise prescriptions and prepare statistical reports as required by the Panel, Pharmaceutical, and Insurance Committees.

London.—The Insurance Committee met on October 28. The Finance Sub-Committee recommended payments (a) to chemists for 1914, 27L.; (b) for 1915, 11,100L.; and (c) to the Pharmaceutical Committee on account of administrative expenses, 1,000L. The same Sub-Committee also recommended that the Committee arrange with the Pharmaceutical Society for a member of its staff to undertake analysis of medicines, etc., which are the subjects of complaints by insured persons against panel chemists, and are referred to them by the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee, at a fee of 10s. 6d. for each analysis, and that expenditure not exceeding twenty-five guineas per annum be authorised in connection therewith. The General Purposes Sub-Committee, having considered the duties of the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee, and in view of the fact that this Sub-Committee is not empowered to deal with allegations that a panel chemist has supplied to an insured person a quantity of drugs and appliances less than that ordered by the practitioner without a reference from the Insurance Committee, recommended that the Commissioners be informed that it is desirable that the Medical Benefit Regulations, 1913, should be amended so as to enable the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee to deal with any question arising between an insured person and a panel chemist as to the quantity of drugs and appliances supplied, and that they be asked to take the necessary action. The Drugs and Appliances Sub-Committee reported that during June 290,434 prescriptions (value 9,681L., and average cost 8d.) were dispensed in the area. The Establishment Sub-Committee recommended that special duty pay at the rate of 50% per annum be made to Mr. A. E. Bailey, Secretary of the Drugs and Appliances Sub-Committee, for the seven months ending December 31, 1915. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that during July, August, and September the names of four chemists had been added to the panel list, while the names of six chemists had been withdrawn from the list. This Sub-Committee recommended that the balances due on chemists' accounts for March 1915 be paid, as well as advances of 5d. per prescription for September. The Sub-Committee also reported consideration of the system in force whereby the cost of drugs supplied as part of Sanatorium Benefit is determined by means of an estimate, and recommended that from January 1, 1916,

practitioners be required properly to mark prescriptions as to whether they are for "ordinary," "domiciliary," or "temporary resident" cases, and that from December 31, 1914, the present system of allowing one-twentieth of the amount of the Drug Fund for prescriptions for Sanatorium Benefit be discontinued. The Sub-Committee had also considered the use of abbreviations by practitioners in prescribing, and recommended that—

From December 1, 1915, orders for drugs, etc., must be written by medical practitioners so as to secure to insured persons their right to obtain such drugs, etc., from any person on the list of persons supplying drugs and appliances; that if such orders for drugs, etc., are not written in full any abbreviation employed to indicate the formula desired must refer to the current edition of a standard work of reference; that no payment be made by the Committee in respect of prescriptions which cannot be dispensed at sight or upon reference to the London Insurance Pharmacopoeia or a standard work by any person supplying drugs and appliances; and that each medical practitioner and chemist on the panel be so informed; and that the concurrence of the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees, and the approval of the Insurance Commissioners, be sought.

The Medical Service Sub-Committee reported consideration of ten complaints against panel practitioners, of which one was substantiated and six were not substantiated. Of the other three, the Sub-Committee recommended that no further action be taken in one case, and that the other two be further considered. There were no complaints against chemists. The reports were adopted. The Chairman stated that a report of the Conference between the Committee's representatives and the Commissioners, forwarded by the Commissioners, is to be issued.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on October 19 that during the second quarter of 1915 47,989 prescriptions (value £1,508*d.*) were dispensed, compared with 73,567 prescriptions (value £1,956*d.*) in the first quarter of the year.

Oxford.—During the third quarter of this year 6,251 prescriptions were dispensed in the area. These included 6,061 ordinary prescriptions (value 19*l.*); 158 Sanatorium Benefit prescriptions (value 10*l.*); and thirty-two "Temporary Resident" prescriptions (value 1*l.* 4*s.*). The average cost per ordinary prescription was 7.58*d.*, compared with 7.21*d.* Chemists have already been paid in full, and there is a balance of over 100*l.* to be carried forward to the current quarter.

Oxfordshire.—The number of prescriptions dispensed during the third quarter of 1915, chargeable to the Drug Fund, was 6,639 (value 184*l.*). There were also 150 Sanatorium Benefit prescriptions (value 7*l.* 16*s.*) and thirty-nine for "Temporary Residents" (value 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*). Chemists have been paid in full, and there is a substantial balance to carry forward. A statistical analysis of the prescriptions has been prepared. The Pharmaceutical Committee checked the pricing of the prescriptions and chemists' accounts.

Surrey.—The Insurance Committee met at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W., on October 27. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee recommended that advances to chemists for the quarter ending December 31, 1915, be at the rate of 80 per cent. of the uncheckable accounts. The Sub-Committee also reported that on October 1, 1915, 188 chemists were under agreement with the Committee. The Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee reported that the Panel Committee had forwarded 30*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, being one-third share of the cost of checking prescriptions for the second half of 1914. They recommended payment to the Pharmaceutical Committee of 80*l.* for administrative expenses for 1914, and that a transfer of 30*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* be made from the Medical Benefit Fund to the Benefits Administration Fund, in respect of the Pharmaceutical Committee's share of the checking of prescriptions for the second half of 1914 (*C. & D.*, July 31, p. 148). The Sub-Committee also submitted the report of the Drugs and Appliances Joint Committee (*C. & D.*, October 23, p. 51). The Medical Service Sub-Committee reported consideration of three complaints against panel practitioners, two of which were substantiated.

West Bromwich.—Panel chemists have been paid 90 per cent. of the amounts of their accounts for the third quarter of 1915.

Wigan.—A special meeting of panel chemists in the area was held on October 19, Mr. O. Hunter presiding over an attendance of sixteen. The Chairman welcomed Mr. H. S. Phillips, Ph.C., of the Pharmaceutical Society's secretarial department, and formerly of Wigan, who addressed the meeting on the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Drug Tariff. An animated discussion followed, and it was resolved to support the resolutions of the Local Associations Conference.

Yorkshire.—The West Riding Local Medical and Panel Committees have decided that the Drug Tariff ought to be revised, but that the doctors' remuneration must not in any way be encroached upon for the payment of chemists' accounts.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—In his report on the checking of prescriptions for the second quarter of 1914 Mr. John Johnston, checker, states that he examined 32,000 prescriptions given during that period. Of these 2,347 were incorrectly priced, of which 2,042 were overcharged. Chemists had faithfully endeavoured to price the items accurately. During the quarter there was abundant prescribing of c.l.o. and c.l.o. and petroleum emulsions. One practitioner ordered 100 pints, 16 pints, and 2 pints of c.l.o., 60 pints of c.l.o. emulsion, several 12-oz. bottles of petroleum emulsion, and 22 pints of olive oil. One patient received 30 oz. of eucalyptus oil (value 7*s.* 1*d.*) in fourteen days; another received at one time dressings value 5*s.* 7*½d.*; and another 4 oz. of chloroform (value 3*s.* 11*d.*). Such cases, however, were exceptional.

Dundee.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on October 20 a letter was read from Scottish panel chemists protesting strongly against the new proposals regarding payment for drugs. The letter also stated that chemists looked upon it as a breach of faith to precipitate such proposals in war-time, and that they wish the *status quo* to be maintained. Mr. J. H. Thomson (chemist) said he attended the meeting of the General Council of Panel Chemists in Edinburgh, and the marked feature of it was the unanimous determination to have nothing to do with this new departure, and not to accept service under it. All were anxious to continue service under present conditions. The Committee resolved, on the motion of Dr. Cochrane Buist, to represent to the Commission that it would be difficult to get chemists to undertake service if the conditions of the Tariff are changed.—Panel chemists have received further payments in respect of their accounts for (a) January, February, and March, 1915; (b) June 1915, and a first payment for September 1915, at the rate of 6*d.* per prescription. In an accompanying circular-letter it is stated that no report of the accounts for the first quarter of the year has yet been received from the Central Checking Bureau. The Clerk of the Insurance Committee has received copies of chemists' accounts for June, and these will be forwarded to chemists when the prescriptions are received from the Bureau. The Superintendent of the Bureau requests that the dates fixed for sending in prescriptions by chemists and their transmission to the Bureau be strictly adhered to, and that all prescriptions sent in late will be delayed till the following month. It is also pointed out that the space provided on the prescription form for the index mark of the Bureau should not be used for private marks.

Edinburgh.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee has agreed to remove from the list of dispensing contractors the names of Mr. J. M. Bannerman, 28 Newington Road, and Mr. J. Gordon Nicholson, 15 Hanover Street. The special Sub-Committee of representatives of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee and the Pharmaceutical Committee submitted a report regarding prescriptions dispensed in the area during April and May. The Pharmaceutical Committee wrote regarding the prices allowed by the Bureau for non-tariff capsules and tablets. This was remitted to the Special Sub-Committee for consideration.

Middlethian.—The Panel Committee has decided against the proposed changes affecting the Drug Fund. One of the main reasons influencing this decision is that the Committee has only just begun to reap the fruits of the Central Checking Bureau, and these "look like working out well in the interests of practitioners."

Renfrewshire.—The Panel Committee has decided to oppose any alteration in regard to the Drug Fund which would expose the Practitioners' Fund to the risk of being charged to any extent with the cost of drugs.

Note.

LECTURE ON THE DRUG FUND.—Under the auspices of the Faculty of Insurance (Leeds Branch), Mr. J. Denton, chief checker to the West Riding Insurance Committee, delivered a lecture on the Drug Fund at Wakefield on October 26. Mr. Denton dealt chiefly with the revenue of Insurance Committees in relation to the Medical Benefit Fund, Expenditure, and the relation of various Committees towards the Drug Fund.

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

FINANCE BILL.

This is how the proposal as regards the import-duties on chloral hydrate, etc., was recorded in the journal of the House in respect to the sitting of October 20-21:

CLAUSE 13.—(Discontinuance of Duties on Certain Articles in the Manufacture of which Spirit is Used.)

Ordered to stand part of the Bill.

HUMOGEN.

Mr. Acland had to answer further questions in the House of Commons on October 21 in regard to Professor Bottomley's use of bacterised peat, but nothing was added to what was reported in the C. & D. last week, p. 41.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Replying to Mr. Houston in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Pretzman, on behalf of the Board of Trade, said one of the causes of the present high rates of freight is undoubtedly the number of vessels requisitioned by the Admiralty. Any particulars of what appear to be undue delays given to the Board of Trade or to the Admiralty will at once be investigated.

RETAIL TRADE AND RECRUITING.

Our Parliamentary correspondent is informed that the Departmental Committee, presided over by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., to consider the conditions of retail trade which can best secure that the further enlistment of men, or their employment in other national services, may not interfere with the operations of that trade, has concluded its investigations, and its report will shortly be issued. It is not proposed that the Committee shall be disbanded for the present.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

The strongest possible opposition (writes our Parliamentary correspondent) is being manifested by the representatives of Scottish constituencies against any alteration—or even abolition, as has been hinted—of the present status of the Scottish Insurance Commission. The question of effecting economies in that direction is being referred to the Departmental Committee on Retrenchment, which has been sitting under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but now adjourned *sine die*. In the meantime, regarding the Insurance Act generally, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P. (the Chairman), informed Sir J. D. Rees, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, that a number of administrative changes, which, it is hoped, will result in substantial savings, have already been carried out in the Department since the outbreak of war. Proposals for further economies, the majority of which could only be effected by legislation, have been submitted to the Committee on Public Retrenchment, and are under their consideration.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., is suggesting to the Prime Minister that he should introduce an emergency Bill re-

A NEW YORK SHOWROOM.—The accompanying illustration shows the new exhibition-room in Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s offices, New York, which have recently been removed from West Thirty-third Street to more central and convenient premises in 18-20 East Forty-first Street. A

pealing the application of the National Health Insurance Act to Ireland, and applying the funds contributed by the State to provide cheap dwellings for labourers.

DRUGS FROM GERMANY.

In the House of Commons on October 21, in reply to Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P., regarding free passage from Germany to neutral countries of drugs and other articles manufactured in Germany, Sir E. Grey said that as regards goods ordered and delivered since March 1, 1915, such action has only been taken

(1) In the case of a few consignments of certain drugs unprocured except from enemy territory or having no chemical equivalents procurable outside enemy territory, such as salvarsan and novocaine; (2) in the case of certain natural products—e.g., sugar-beet seed—urgently required by important industries in other countries and unprocured except from enemy territory; and (3) in the case of machine knitting-needles, sugar-beet slicing knives, scientific or technical publications required by universities or educational establishments in a neutral country, and a few articles, such as a stained-glass window, required by religious establishments to complete orders placed a long time ago with an enemy firm.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the value of these articles, but it would be certainly less than 300,000*l.* altogether. These consignments have been allowed to pass either in response to urgent representations by certain neutral Governments, based sometimes on undeniable humanitarian grounds, or to meet certain home demands.

MANUFACTURE OF DYES.

Mr. William Thorne asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday whether his attention has been directed to the case of Levensteins, Ltd., of Manchester, who have made a profit of 80,343*l.* on a capital of 90,000*l.*, and if he could state whether the firm are Government contractors and, if so, what kind of work they are doing for the Government; and if he intends taking any action in the matter.—Mr. McKenna, in reply, said the circumstances of the case, in common with those of other cases, will receive due consideration in connection with the question of liability to pay taxes imposed by Parliament. The firm has no contracts with Government departments.

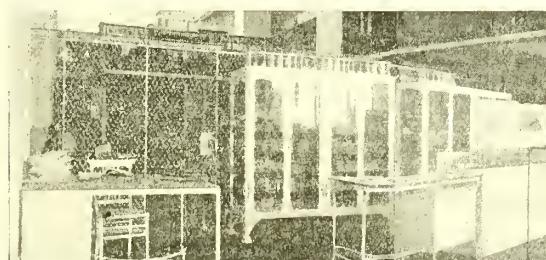
Mr. Theodore Taylor: Is not this one of the very few firms that have been making dyes in competition with Germany, and have so anticipated the manufacture of British dyes in this country, and is it not fair that they should have profits upon their capital?

The Speaker: The hon. member's question seems to be of an argumentative character.

On Thursday the President of the Board of Trade was asked what progress has been made by British Dyes, Ltd., and when he expects an actual outturn of dyes to be effected.

It is reported that last week a vigilant telephone operator informed a doctor in the act of dictating a prescription in Latin that foreign languages are barred on the 'phone except where permits are given. The doctor replied in language as strong as Highland air, and not foreign.

chemicals. The centre of the room is occupied by showcases, in which prominence is given to "Tabloid," "Soloid," and other products. Some of the actual medicine-cases supplied by the firm, and carried on historic journeys by explorers and travellers, are given a con-



spacious room on the ground floor of these premises has been set aside in which to exhibit the products of the firm. In the cabinets on the left are samples of the photographic products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. On the same side are finished photographs to show the range of colour tones, etc., obtainable by the use of "Tabloid"



spacious place here. On the wall can be seen materia medica specimens, recalling the successful efforts made by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in growing raw material from which fine chemicals and galenicals are prepared. The exhibition is similar in scope and in variety of contents to the display in the premises in Wigmore Street, London, W.

Personalities.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

MR. R. GLEDHILL, chemist, Dewsbury, has been elected a Vice-President of the local Chamber of Trade.

MR. F. JACKS, chemist, Stone (Staffs), has been appointed Treasurer of the St. Michael's Lodge of Freemasons.

MR. D. E. JAMES, chemist and druggist, Barmouth, was installed as W.M. of the Mawddach Lodge of Freemasons on October 20.

ALDERMAN BURGE, chemical manufacturer, has accepted the mayoralty of Kingston-on-Thames for the fourth consecutive year.

SLough having raised 500/- for the British Red Cross Society, Mr. James Elliman, manufacturer of the well-known embrocations, has added 500/- to it. Mr. Elliman has given thousands of pounds to the town, his gifts including a Territorial drill-hall. He recently gave 1,500/- to the funds of King Edward VII.'s Hospital at Windsor.

MR. FRANCIS H. SPROTT, chemist and druggist, who has been appointed a director of Charles Midgley, Ltd., Manchester, is to superintend the head pharmacy and the laboratories at 4 Exchange Street. Mr. Sprott has had pharmaceutical experience in France and Italy, and was for some years with Roberts & Co., New Bond Street, London, W., Savory & Moore, Ltd., and Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

MR. A. V. BAXTER, managing director of the Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington, has been confined in Dr. Fox's Nursing Home, Warrington, since August, having sustained a compound fracture of the leg in a motor collision on August 21. A fracture of that nature is always serious, but Mr. Baxter's numerous friends in the trade will be pleased to learn that he is making satisfactory progress towards recovery. The doctor hopes to allow Mr. Baxter to leave the home in about three weeks, and as soon as possible he will resume his daily duties.

On October 15 Wor. Bro. William Maskew, Ph.C., was installed as W. Master of the St. Osyth Priory Lodge of Freemasons (No. 2063) at Clacton-on-Sea. Pharmacy and the allied professions were well represented. Among the fifty guests who dined together after the ceremony were Wor. Bro. H. Jenkins, M.P.S. (Allen & Hanburys), Wor. Bro. W. Bevan, Ph.C. (Harwich), Bro. Cornelius Bayley (Uppingham), Bro. J. W. Privett, M.P.S. (Clacton), Dr. the Hon. F. S. Bowen, W.M. (Arnold Lodge, 1799), Bro. J. Coxhead Cook, L.S.A., and Wor. Bro. Sidney Wheeler, L.D.S. Over 200 invited guests were present at the concert which followed.

American Notes.

Drug-store Amalgamations.—It is curious, writes a correspondent, how the big chain drug-stores in the United States develop. First Hegeman, as a small concern, nursed up by Mr. G. Ramsay, who, by the way, was born at Mountmellick, Ireland. This concern grew into the Hegeman Stores. Supported by the Standard Oil interests it was again absorbed by the Riker concern. L. K. Liggett started the Rexall business, which developed into the United Drug Co., and the L. K. Liggett Co. absorbed the Riker-Jaynes chain stores in New England, the Cahoun Lynn Co., and the Hall Lynn Co., and all these have now coalesced into one very large company.

Dyes Wanted.—The "New York Commercial" of October 6 reports that negotiations are being conducted with the British Government by New York dyestuff importers for the unhindered passage of shipments of dyestuffs from Germany by way of Norway and Sweden. The project covers six cargoes, and is said to include an agreement between the American importers and the British Government by which 50 per cent. of the cargoes received under the plan are to be re-shipped to British dyestuff users. The plan is said to be based on an agreement reached between the American importers and the German Government. The importers have been contending against both the embargo of the German Government and the danger that the British Government might seize the cargoes.

THE CULTIVATION OF POPPY in the Amoy district of China appears to have been completely stopped, but there is reason to believe (says the British Consul at Amoy) that a great quantity of opium, morphia, and cocaine is smuggled in and surreptitiously used in smoking, injections, and in medicines.

Colonial and Foreign News.

MUNICIPAL PHARMACIES.—In Italy the tendency of the times is towards municipal in place of State pharmacies. The Italian cities retain more than a little of their mediæval pride and exclusiveness despite a United Italy, and signs are not wanting that soon, if not even now, the larger centres, such as Milan, Genoa, etc., will force the pharmacist to declare for or against municipal service, which, it is considered, would finally do away with all competition, and that, according to the district, there would be a surplus to divide or a shortage to make up, which the municipality would arrange. Thus pharmacies would become institutions like hospital dispensaries, and all private and personal enterprise come to an end. Italian pharmacists regard this with mixed feelings.

SPANISH PHARMACY.—The Union Farmaceutica Nacional recently held a Conference at Madrid, extending over three days, to discuss the position of pharmacists in relation to the chemical-industry. At the concluding meeting it was resolved to endeavour to obtain the support of the public authorities to develop, by exhibitions or otherwise, the chemical-industry in Spain. It was also decided, on behalf of all the pharmaceutical colleges, that a college course should be made obligatory; that it was necessary to establish pharmaceutical inspectors for the provinces; and that the Managing Committee of the Union should come to an understanding with the native producers of specialities with the object of raising funds for the maintenance of the Union. A further resolution was adopted deciding to ask for the introduction of reforms in the course of pharmaceutical studies with a view to making these more practical in character.—The King received on October 12 a deputation from the Union, who expressed their thanks for the King's promise to promote chemical-industries in Spain.

WHITE PEPPER.—Bulletin No. 314 of the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, is a report on 318 samples of white pepper purchased this year and 69 samples collected in British Columbia in September and October of last year. The last-named collection of 69 samples was made in consequence of certain complaints by responsible persons, to the effect that adulterated pepper was being offered for sale in British Columbia. The results of analysis indicate that so far as samples taken by our inspectors are concerned, the complaint made was without foundation. Only one sample was found to be adulterated. Of the 318 samples purchased during the first three months of this year, 305 are found to be genuine. Adulteration in the case of 13 samples consists in the addition of starch or flour, without notification to the purchaser. The amounts vary from about 10 to about 60 per cent. The percentage of adulteration is 4.1—a result which compares very favourably with that found in 1913, when 19 per cent. adulteration was found. Correspondence with vendors has brought out the fact, states Mr. McGill, the chief analyst, that in many cases the pepper sold to the inspector as such has been supplied by the manufacturer or furnisher as a compound article, and properly labelled so on the package or container. When this is the case the retail dealer is quite evidently responsible for his action in selling the article without declaration of its compound character.

ENEMY PRODUCTS.—A good deal of discussion is taking place as to the admission into Australia of enemy goods made in, or procured by way of, neutral countries. The products especially referred to are: Muhlens' "4711" eau de Cologne, sanatogen, and aspirin. In the case of Muhlens' "4711" eau de Cologne a man named Blau, who was the agent in Australia for the German product, obtained permission to proceed to the United States to make arrangements for the manufacture of the eau de Cologne in Australia, instead of which it is alleged he merely made arrangements for the supply of the product from the United States. The matter has been ventilated in the House of Representatives and the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. The question of power to prohibit the importation of sanatogen made in England has also been raised. The Attorney-General holds that there is no power to stop such goods, although it is not denied that the profits will go to Germany after the war. He suggests, however, that newspapers should not accept advertisements of enemy-owned goods, and that the postal authorities could refuse to carry papers bearing such advertisements. The question of the purity of acetylsalicylic acid has also been raised in connection with the German-made chemical. It has been alleged that aspirin cannot be made in England, but in the House of Representatives on September 9 Mr. Kelly, who raised the question, stated that the presence of a little free salicylic acid due to exposure to air does not constitute an impure drug.

Trade-Marks.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with the Registrar of Trade-Marks, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. The prescribed time is one month from the date of the Journal in which the application has appeared; but the period may be enlarged by the Registrar, if he thinks fit, and upon such terms as he may direct. Formal opposition should not be lodged until after notice has been given by letter to the applicant for registration, so as to afford him an opportunity of withdrawing his mark before the expense of preparing the notice of opposition is incurred. Failing such notice to the applicant, an opponent may not obtain an order for costs.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, p. 435.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 13, 1915.)

"CHIRPY" with picture of man holding shaving soap; for shaving-soap sticks, in cases, made in England (48). By F. W. Scott, 12 Clavering Avenue, Barnes. 368,751.
"BELGO"; for polishes (50). By A. Goris and L. Gilbert, 6 Fleet Street, Dublin. 368,843.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 20, 1915.)

"RADORENE"; for chemicals for repairing leaks in radiators, etc. (1). By Silvester Bakes, 5 Farside Green, Little Horton, Bradford. 368,749.

Picture of elephant with letter "E" on side ("E" disclaimed); for glue (1). By the Grove Chemical Co., Ltd., Appleby Bridge, near Wigan. 368,776.

"ATTALMODO" and "SORDICURA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By C. H. Raschen, 6 Inverness Gardens, London, W. 368,811/814.

"LIFEGUARD"; for goods (3). By T. S. Simpson and A. T. Young, Beehive Works, Ramsgate, Stockton-on-Tees. 368,553.

"JENNENE" on circular device; for all goods (3). By J. W. Jennings, 44 Scarsdale Road, Dronfield. 369,076.

"FUTUREITE"; for a medicine (3). By J. H. Bant, 23 Part-ridge Road, Cardiff. 369,153.
"TROCOEA" in facsimile writing; for a throat, chest, and lung medicine (3). By A. Matthews, 2 Dixon Road, New Cross, S.E. 369,115.

"TUNDOCAIN"; in facsimile writing; for a local anaesthetic (3). By A. Wilson, 53 Bothwell Street, Glasgow. 369,155. (Associated.)

Portrait of Lydia E. Pinkham, surrounded by roses, and signed "Yours for Health, Lydia E. Pinkham" ("Yours for Health" disclaimed); for medicines (3). By the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 182 Main Street, Lynn, Mass., U.S.A. 369,251.

"WINTERETTES"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Thompson & Capper, Ltd., College Lane, Liverpool. 369,166.

"MELARGEN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Mellin's Food, Ltd., Stafford Street, Peckham, S.E. 369,406.

"VITREOSATE"; for chemical stoneware, etc. (16). By Guthrie & Co., St. James' Street, Accrington. 368,876.

"ANZAC"; for cordials, etc. (42). By A. H. Gasquoine, 35 Rushworth Street, London, S.E. 369,101.

"BABSAN"; for infants' and invalids' food (42). By the British Milk Products Co., Ltd., 69 Mark Lane, E.C. 369,117.

"RODO"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By Harrod's Stores, Ltd., 87-135 Brompton Road, S.W. 369,016.

Picture of small tree in pot, "BANJO" with picture of same, and "BORETA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By G. W. Goodwin & Son, Ordsall Lane Soap-works, Manchester. 368,671. (Associated.) 369,335. (Associated.) 369,384.

"MENTHILLA"; for toilet-preparations (48). By the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove. 368,921. (Associated.)

Mounted knight in armour and word "GLITTER," and mounted knight in armour alone; for soap-powders (50). By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 368,501. (Associated.)

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 27, 1915.)

Design of snakes; for goods (1). By J. Brown, 10 Dolefield, Manchester. 368,348.

"FASA" on circular label; for photographic plates (1). By the Beaver Plate Co., 4 Bath Street, Blackpool. 368,912.

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in grading and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., October 28, 6.30 p.m.

A PART from a large speculative business in quinine and shellac, and to a less extent in menthol and Japanese mint oil, business has generally been quieter. Many of the so-called fine chemicals now stand at figures which are not attractive to dealers, who, in most instances, have not followed the recent advances. Moreover, the execution of export orders is still attended with great difficulty, as permits are only given sparingly, and buyers act cautiously. Phenolphthalein has suddenly become scarce and dearer. Salicylic acid is firmer. Among the heavy group of chemicals, sal ammoniac has advanced 3*l.* per ton, copper sulphate has further sharply advanced owing to scarcity, and yellow prussiate of potash is also dearer. Quicksilver has advanced 10*s.* The leading fixed oils, like castor and linseed, are much dearer with active markets; coconut, rape, and soya are firm. Turpentine has fluctuated, but is higher on balance. The principal changes have been as under :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Capsicums	Cinnamon	Ammonia	Formaldehyde
Caraway-seed	Cocoa butter	sulphate (Hull)	
Castor oil	Coconut oil	Cottonseed oil	
Cloves	(Lon. pressed)	(ref. in pps.)	
Copper	Honey	Guaiacol	
	sulphate		
Linseed	Palm oil	liquid	
Linseed oil	(Lagos)	Mace (W.I.)	
Menthol	Potash	Paraldehyde	
Mint oil (Jap.)	prussiate	Rape oil	
Phenolphtha-	Salicylic acid	(Brit. ref.)	
lein	Soya oil		
	Tartaric acid		
Quicksilver			
Quinine			
(sec. hands)			
Sal. ammoniac			
Shellac			
Soda bicarb.			
Turpentine			

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Business in drugs is active. Opium is \$1.00 per lb. higher at \$9.25 for druggists' quality. Menthol is dearer at \$2.75, and copaiba balsam has been advanced to 35c. per lb. Oil of sweet birch is higher at \$2.75 and taraxacum is also higher at 24c. per lb. Cartagenia ipecacuanha is 15c. per lb. lower at \$2.25. Cascara sagrada is easier at 6*l.*c. per lb., and belladonna-leaves have been reduced to \$1.35 per lb. [Delayed by Censor.]

NEW YORK, October 28.—Business in drugs is fair. Opium has advanced to \$10.00 per lb. for druggists' quality. Peppermint oil in tins is higher at \$1.90, and menthol has been advanced to \$3.35. Oil of sweet birch is also higher at \$3.25. Sarsaparilla is lower at 11c. for Mexican. Balsam tolu is firmer at 40c. Jalap is cheaper at 8*l.*c., and arnica-flowers are firmer at 29c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID is quoted at about 45s. per lb.

ALMONDS.—Persian have been sold at 115s. per cwt. on the spot.

ALUM.—Makers are not anxious sellers. Business has been done in lump at 3*l.* 7s. 6d. and ground at 3*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—London is unaltered at 14*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton net, naked at works, for 25-per-cent. ammonia;

Hull prompt, 24-per-cent., is 5s. easier at 14*l.* 15s.; Liverpool is 14*l.* 17s. 6*d.*; and Leith 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bags f.o.b., less 3*½* per cent.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—To arrive "Red Ship" for November-December shipment has been sold at 3*s.* 1*½d.* c.i.f. and sellers now ask 3*s.* 2*½d.*

ANISEED is firm at 40*s.* per cwt. for good Spanish on the spot.

APRICOT-KERNELS.—Bitter are very scarce on spot, with sales at 55*s.* per cwt., and for sweet up to 85*s.* has been paid.

BENZOIN.—There is a plentiful stock of Siam, the value of finest bold loose almonds being 20*l.* per cwt. down to 7*l.* 10*s.* for dusty block.

BROMIDES.—Prices are very irregular, business in each case being a matter of individual bargaining.

CAFFEINE.—Mr. E. F. Crowe, commercial attaché to H.M. Embassy at Tokio, in his annual report on the trade of Japan for 1914, states that a new line has been started in the manufacture of caffeine, and it is hoped that when the industry is more fully developed it may become possible to export the drug. Hitherto there has been a regular export from Japan of tea sweepings, which were bought mostly by German firms at about 2 yen 50 sen to 3 yen per picul. A Japanese company has now started the production of caffeine from tea sweepings bought on the spot—Shizuoka being the centre of Japan's tea trade—and it is said that the monthly output at present is 300 lb., while another smaller company is also taking up the manufacture.

CANARY-SEED is steady at 73*s.* 6*d.* to 77*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for ordinary to good Morocco.

CAFICUMS.—At auction 71 bags Nyasaland sold at 87*s.* 6*d.* to 90*s.* for fine bright red picked, being dearer; of 118 bales East Indian 48 sold without reserve.

CARAWAY-SEED is dearer, the quotation being 50*s.* per cwt. for fair Dutch on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA remains unaltered, two to three year old bark offering at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot, and last year's crop at slightly less.

CASTOR OIL is again dearer at 51*l.* per ton for first-pressing in barrels ex wharf London. In Liverpool, good seconds Calcutta has advanced to 5*½d.* per lb., and for shipment 4*½d.* is wanted.

CELERY-SEED is quoted to arrive at 145*s.* c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—Sales of second pickings French have been made at 122*s.* 6*d.* to 125*s.* per cwt., and for best white 145*s.* is wanted.

CINCHONA.—At the tender of manufacturing-bark to be held at Amsterdam on November 3 the quantity declared is 11,195 packages Java manufacturing-bark weighing 966,366 kilos., the quinine content being 60,275 kilos. The average percentage is 6.28.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon assortment for November-December shipment is quoted at 9*¾d.* c.i.f. At auction 66 bales worked Ceylon offered and 31 sold, comprising superior at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, fine firsts 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, fine seconds 1*s.* 2*d.*; unworked and broken quills were bought in, the latter at 6*½d.*

CITRONELLA OIL.—Ceylon is quoted on the spot at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in drums, and to arrive the quotation is nominal at 1*s.* 3*½d.* c.i.f.

CLOVE OIL is quoted at from 5*s.* 1*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for finest English distilled, as to quantity.

CLOVES are dearer, with sales of fair Zanzibar at 7*½d.* to 7*¾d.* per lb. on the spot; to arrive October-December delivery has been sold at 5*¾d.* to 5*½d.* c.i.f., and buyers at 6*d.*

COCA-LEAVES.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on November 4 will consist of 282 packages weighing 15,553 kilos., the total alkaloidal content being 220 kilos. The average percentage is 1.42.

COCOA-BUTTER is firm at 1*s.* 9*½d.* per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 18 that the quotation for finest non-congealing oil remains unaltered at about 355*s.* per barrel, with a rather better demand. Agents quote from 350*s.* to 370*s.* per barrel c.i.f., and on the spot the value of prime old oil is 335*s.* to 340*s.* ex wharf.

COPPER SULPHATE has advanced from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per ton on a strong market, closing at 35*l.* to 36*l.* per ton for the usual Liverpool brands. The Government demand for sulphuric acid may interfere with the makers' output of copper sulphate, and the outlook is uncertain.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm at 15*s.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for ordinary and 16*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* for good Morocco.

CUBEBES.—Several small arrivals have taken place, but the market is very firm and supplies are in one or two hands only. 8*s.* 15*s.* per cwt. being quoted for fair on the spot.

CUMIN-SEED is unchanged at 87*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair Morocco.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Singapore reboiled lump of ordinary quality is quoted 19*s.* per cwt.

ERGOT has been in more inquiry, Russian selling at 2*s.* 3*d.* and Spanish at 2*s.* 4*d.* on the spot.

FENUGREEK-SEED sells slowly at 11*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for fair Morocco on the spot.

FORMALDEHYDE is cheaper at from 57*s.* 6*d.* to 58*s.* per cwt. for 40-per-cent. in casks, according to quantity.

GALANGAL.—The exports of galangal from Kiungchow during 1914 amounted to 13,880 piculs, against 14,948 piculs in 1913.

GINGER.—At auction 180 bags wormy washed rough Cochinchina were bought in at 26*s.*

GLYCERIN.—Owing to the difficulty of obtaining delivery from makers, there is a good inquiry for small second-hand parcels in the hands of dealers.

GUAIACOL.—Liquid is rather easier at 30*s.* per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is very scarce, with buyers at 60*s.* and sellers at 65*s.* per lb. Small lots are due next week from America, also potash sulphoguaiacolate.

HEXAMINE is quoted at from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb., as to seller and quantity, for prompt delivery, but to come forward there are lower quotations in the market, where contract quantities can be taken.

HONEY has been in improved demand at generally higher prices for Jamaican and Cuban.

IPECACUANHA.—The *Helcynus* has brought 30 bales East Indian from Port Swettenham. Market remains firm, Matto Grosso offering at 17*s.* from first hands, but slightly less would buy from dealers.

KOLA.—At auction three packages green West Indian sold at 4*d.* per lb.

LANOLIN.—Makers find difficulty in giving prompt delivery, and are much behindhand with their orders; B.P. hydrous can be had at 3*s.* per lb. and anhydrous at 2*s.* 9*d.*

LEMON OIL is flat and unchanged at from 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* c.i.f., and from 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* spot.

LIME OIL.—For prompt delivery of West Indian distilled 8*s.* per lb. is asked by spot holders, and for oil on the way of which date of delivery is uncertain 7*s.* 6*d.* is quoted.

LINSEED is dearer at 65*s.* per quarter for good quality.

LITHIA CARBONATE.—Spot value is about 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

MACE.—At auction 194 packages West Indian sold at steady prices to 1*d.* per lb. decline, from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* being paid for fair to good pale, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary to fair mixed, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* for common and old, and broken 5*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*

MENTHOL shows a substantial and rapid advance, spot sales of Kobayashi-Suzuki having been made at from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.*, the closing values being 11*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*, with sparing offers; to arrive, a good business has been done in various positions at rising prices, including Kobayashi-Suzuki for January-February shipment at 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f.; November-December at 11*s.* 3*d.* c.i.f.; also Kobayashi for October-November at 11*s.* 4*½d.* c.i.f.; in combination with oil for January-February shipment 14*s.* 3*d.* c.i.f. has been paid, and 13*s.* 7*½d.* c.i.f. for outside brands. It is now difficult to get offers from Japan.

MINT OIL.—Japanese dementhrolised on spot has further improved to 3*s.* 4*d.* per lb. on spot, which has been paid for Suzuki; Kobayashi is held for 3*s.* 6*d.*; for December-January and January-February shipments 3*s.* 1*½d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* c.i.f. has been paid, and buyers.

NEROLI OIL.—Best French can be had at from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per oz.

NUTMEGS.—At auction 527 packages West Indian sold at steady rates for small and defective; large 65*s.* to 80*s.*, being 1*d.* dearer.

NUX VOMICA.—Quiet; the new shipping season has not yet opened, and prices are indefinite; spot is offered at from 18*s.* to 20*s.* for Cochin, and Madras 19*s.*

OILS (FIXED).—Linseed is 2*s.* dearer at 30*s.* 6*d.* in pipes and 6*d.* dearer at 31*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. in barrels on spot. Cottonseed is steady at 30*s.* 9*d.* for crude in pipes on spot, 33*s.* 6*d.* for refined in pipes, and 37*s.* to 39*s.* for sweet

refined in barrels. *Coconut* is steady at 43s. for Ceylon and 46s. to 48s. for Cochin on spot; London pressed is 35s. 6d. *Rape* is dearer at 38s. for ordinary brown crude, naked, and at 39s. to 40s. for British refined in barrels; Japan in cases is 35s. for September-October shipment e.i.f. *Soya* is dearer at 27s. e.i.f. on passage for Manchurian in cases; Hull (spot) extracted is 28s. Lagos *Palm* on spot is 6d. dearer at 32s. 6d. spot, and in Liverpool 32s. is quoted forward.

OPUM.—The position remains substantially as last week, sellers being practically off the market so far as regards Turkey druggists' opium, the value of which is 34s. to 35s. Persian, of which a fair stock exists, is steady, up to 22s. 6d. having been paid for good test. With the advance of the Bulgarians into Serbia the prospects of getting further supplies down to Salonica is remote.

ORANGE-PEEL has been in better demand lately, good Tripoli thin-cut strip selling up to 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

ORRIS is steady, with spot sellers of fair Florentine sorts at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

PARALDEHYDE is rather easier at 14s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPER.—Arrival prices are higher with an improved business, but spot is unchanged at 6d. for fair black Singapore, Tellicherry 6½d., Alleppy 6½d., and Lampung 6d.; to arrive Singapore black for November-December shipment has been sold at 5½d. (closing buyers at 5½d.) and Lampung at 5½d. e.i.f. d.w.; on spot fair Singapore *White* is 8½d., Muntok 10½d., and Penang 8½d.; the sales to arrive include Muntok at 9d. e.i.f. in various positions. At auction 32 bags good washed Ceylon sold at 11½d. to 11¾d.

PEPPERMINT OIL. There are very few offers of new American oil to come forward. We hear of one of 8s. 9d. f.o.b. and another of 9s., which is an advance on the previous quotation. Spot price is nominal at about 9s. H.G.H. is quoted 13s. 6d. London terms.

PHENACETIN.—There are indications that fresh supplies are filtering through via neutral European countries.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN has suddenly become very scarce and dearer; various prices have been paid—viz., from 21s. to 25s. per lb. Further sellers would be found at 21s. 6d. to 22s.

POTASH PRUSSIATE.—Some makers have sold up to the end of the year at 2s. 9d., the quotations being from 2s. 9d. to 3s. *Soda prussiate* is difficult to sell at 1s. 9d., there being no demand.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—From parcels of American now landing 9s. per lb. for crystals and 8s. 6d. for resublimed.

QUICKSILVER is 10s. per bottle dearer at 16s. 15s. During 1914 Italy exported 760 tons of quicksilver, valued at 152,060.

QUININE.—A large speculative and export, chiefly American, business has again been done from dealers' hands at advancing prices, comprising the usual Continental brands of sulphate at from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per oz., the latter figure being paid to-day on speculative account. It may be noted that the wholesale trade is not paying these extreme prices. The Continental makers' prices are unchanged at 1s. 1d., but this figure is strictly nominal, and they have practically nothing to offer, being fully sold. The American maker's price has advanced to 50c. per oz., which is, of course, nominal, and in second-hands the quotation in New York has fluctuated between \$2.00 and \$1.75, closing at the latter price.

QUININE ETHYL CARBONATE.—Very little is available for early delivery, and dealers' prices have advanced to 7s. per oz., following a rise in Continental makers' prices.

SAFFRON is quiet at about 44s. per lb. net for finest Valencia.

SAL AMMONIAC has been advanced by 3l. per ton to 55l. for first lump and second lump to 53l.; ground is 57l. for firsts and 55l. for seconds, usual terms. Quotations for *Muriate of ammonia* are very irregular and difficult to quote, actual sale prices showing a wide margin.

SALICYLIC ACID.—For prompt delivery there has been an urgent demand, and sellers have taken the opportunity of squeezing a little more, although forward delivery, owing to increased production in U.S.A., is offered at an appreciable reduction. Sellers quote from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per lb. for prompt.

SANTONIN.—The *Aaro* from Archangel has brought 54 cases; spot prices are from 150s. to 155s. per lb. as to quantity.

SARSAPARILLA.—Genuine grey Jamaica of good fibrous quality is selling privately at 1s. 10d., and Lima-Jamaica is quoted 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; 10 bales of the latter description have arrived.

SHELLAC is dearer and more active, the sales including TN Orange on a basis of 70s. to 72s. for fair, E and O fino 75s., fine Orange 85s., AC Garnet 65s., and G.A.L. 62s. 6d. In futures a large business has been done at advancing prices, including December at 70s. to 74s., March 73s. 6d. to 76s., and May at 76s.

SULPHUR.—Notwithstanding the energetic action displayed by the Consorzio Solfifero in keeping the production of the mines within the requirements of the trade, and the agreement arrived at between the Consorzio and the American sulphur-producers, this commerce (says the British Consul at Rome), once the most flourishing in Sicily, is still in a state of crisis, owing to the steady fall in exportation. The total quantity of crude and refined sulphur exported in 1914 amounted to 260,332 tons, against 437,067 tons in 1913.

TARTARIC ACID.—A fair home and export trade is passing, and the higher prices of from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. are now current.

TURPENTINE.—American on spot is about 4½d. higher on balance, having fluctuated widely, touching 41s. 3d. on Monday and falling to 39s. 6d. to-day (Thursday).

WAX, BEES'.—The sales in Liverpool include 63 blocks Sierra Leone at 6s. 5s. per cwt.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Quiet at 52s. 6d. on spot and (or) to arrive.

Arrivals of Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

During the period October 20 to 26, inclusive, the following produce from the places mentioned in parentheses has arrived at the English ports stated. Goods in transit are not included. The figures denote packages where not specifically described:

To London.	
Acetic acid (Rotterdam) pkgs. 65, cks. 37	Drugs (Japan) cs. 40, (Boulogne) cs. 16, (Baltimore) bxs. 50
Acid, undescribed (Montreal) brls. 80	Epsom salt (Calcutta) pkgs. 100
Agar-agar (Kobe) 191	Essential oils (Amsterdam) cs. 9, (Marseilles) cs. 19, dm. 1
Aloumen (China) cs. 170	Eucalyptus oil (Australia) cs. 97
Almond oil (Marseilles) cs. 10	Farina (Amsterdam) 100
Alum (Boston) 10	Formaldehyde (N.Y.) brls. 56
Amise (Malaga) 300, (Marseilles) bgs. 128	Formic acid (Rotterdam) bns. 12
Anise, star (Singapore) cs. 50, (H.Kong) 20	Fruit-essences (Rotterdam) cs. 18
Antimony reg. (Singapore) 500	Galls (Japan) cs. 70
Ants' eggs (Gothenburg) 176	Gamboge (Singapore) cs. 4
Apricot-kernels (N.Y.) 100, (China) 309	Gelatin (Treport) cs. 23
Arachis oil (Amsterdam) cks. 200, (Rotterdam) cs. 420	Glucose (N.Y.) brls. 572
Barytes sulph. (Italy) cks. 73	Gum acacia (P. Sudan) 132, (Alexandria) 355
Boric acid (N.Y.) cks. 200, (Leghorn) brls. 97	Gum copal (Zanzibar) cs. 19, (Singapore) 271, (H.Kong) 100
Calcium carbide (Gothenburg) dms. 2,550, (Rouen) 200	Gum kauri (N.Z.) pkgs. 158
Camphor (Kobe) cs. 60, (Marseilles) cs. 50	Gums, undescribed (N.Y.) bgs. 94, (Marseilles) bgs. 177
Camphor oil (H.Kong) cs. 4	Herbs (Kobe) bls. 70
Canary-seed (Cadhiz) 50	Honey (N.Y.) brls. 90, (N.Z.) cs. 35, (Havre) cks. 30
Caraway-seed (Holland) 100	Indigo (Madras) cs. 312
Cardamoms (Colombo) cs. 85	Insect-flow. (Japan) bns. 13
Cascara sag. (N.Y.) bns. 233	Iodine, er. (Alexandria) cs. 10
Casein (Charente) 268	Ipecae. (N.Y.) 22, (P. Swelltenham) 30
Cassia lignea (P. Said) cs. 75, (Amsterdam) 26, (H.Kong) 1,509, (Singapore) 100, (Alexandria) 43	Linsed (Calcutta) bgs. 5,898, (B. Ayres) bgs. 25,197
Celulose acet. (Treport) cks. 60	Lycopodium (Archangel) pkgs. 10
Chemical prod. (Boulogne) pkgs. 49, (Osaka) cs. 10	Mace (Singapore) cs. 34
Chemicals, medicines, perfumery, etc. (N.Y.) pkgs. 215	Maize starch (Amsterdam) cs. 560
Chillies (Mombasa) 308	Magnesite (Amsterdam) 100
Cinchona (Amsterdam) 73	"Medicines" (Boston) bxs. 322
Cinnamon and chips (Ceylon) bls. 1,545	Methyl salicy. (H.Kong) cs. 10
Citronella oil (Rangoon) erts. 20	Mineral waters (France) cs. 2,310
Clove-stems (Zanzibar) bns. 179	Mint oil (Japan) cs. 20
Cloves (Zanzibar) bns. 75	Mint oil and menthol (Japan) cs. 20
Cochineal (L. Palmas) 14	Myrrh (Aden) pkgs. 123
Coconut oil (Singapore) brls. 115, cs. 1,500, (Ceylon) pps. 352, pns. 5, hds. 26, ½ hds. 12, pkgs. 144	Olibanum (Aden) 38
Cod-liver oil (Rotterdam) cs. 300, (Christiania) pkgs. 50	Olive oil (Malaga) brls. 10, (Marseilles) cks. 21, cs. 2
Coriander (Havre) 23	Opium (Calcutta) 5, (Archangel) 5
Cream of tartar (Marseilles) cks. 136	Orris (Lehorn) bgs. 28
Croton-seed (Ceylon) bgs. 81	Papain (Ceylon) cs. 22
Cubebs (Amsterdam) 20, (Bombay) 19	Pepper (Ceylon) 230, (Singapore) 466, (Penang) 314, (Alexandria) 66
Dextrin (Holland) 600, (Boston) 250	Perfumed spirits (Amsterdam) cs. 5
Dom-nuts (P. Sudan) 258	Perfumery (Boulogne) cs. 22, (Dieppe) pkgs. 61

Petro. emulsion (Boston) bxs.	Castor oil (Calcutta) es. 100
4,249	Chemical prod. (N.Y.) es. 6
Pimento (Spain) 34	Cochineal (L. Palmas) 10
Potash iodide (Japan) es. 10	Coconut oil (Cyclone) pps. 226
Potash, undescribed (Gothenburg) brls. 7, (Christiania) eks. 56	Copper sulph. (Calcutta) eks. 25
Potashes (Montreal) brls. 12	Cream of tartar (Tarragona) brls. 4, (Bordeaux) eks. 22,
Potato starch (Japan) bgs. 11,200, cs. 555	(Barcelona) eks. 10
Quinine (Amsterdam) es. 189, (H.-Kong) es. 6	Drugs, etc. (N.Y.) es. 75, pkgs. 256
Rape-seed (Japan) 420	Essential oil (N.Y.) es. 25
Rape-seed oil (Japan) es. 14,000	Glucose (N.Y.) brls. 660
Rhubarb (Shanghai) es. 53	Gum almedina (Lisbon) 25
Roots, barks, herbs, etc. (N.Y.) pkgs. 59, (Marseille) bls. 133; dried leaves bls. 48	Gum copal (Singapore) 10
Saccharin (H.-Kong) es. 3, (Dieppe) es. 5	Illipe-nuts (Singapore) bgs. 18,074
Saltpetre (Calcutta) bgs. 2,517	Indigo (Samarang) es. 10
Santonin (Archangel) es. 54	Ipecac. (M. Video) 40
Senna (Aden) pkgs. 60, (P. Sudan) 37	Linseed (B. Ayres) bgs. 9,635
Shellac (Calcutta) es. 622, bgs. 25; button 131	Medicines (N.Y.) es. 19
Soda hypo. (N.Y.) brls. 252	Olive oil (Bordeaux) es. 11, (Spain) pkgs. 36
Soy (Japan) kgs. 50	Orchella-weed (Lisbon) 141
Soya-bean oil (Japan) es. 22,000	Pepper (Singapore) bgs. 203
Sunflower-seed (Kobe) bgs. 1,088	Perfumery (Havre) pkgs. 38
Tamarinds (Calcutta) eks. 100	Quebracho ext. (B. Ayres) bgs. 40,000
Tartar (Alicante) bgs. 215, (Lisbon) 134	Rosin (U.S.A.) brls. 6,210
Tartaric acid (Leighorn) eks. 62	Saltpetre (Calcutta) bgs. 1,000
Vermilion (H.-Kong) es. 8	Soda perborate (N.Y.) brls. 40
Wax, bees' (Calcutta) es. 186, (Mombasa) bgs. 17, (Aden) bbs. 11, (P. Sudan) bgs. 215, (P. Said) pkgs. 314	Soy (H.-Kong) 159
Wine-lees (B. Ayres) bgs. 128, (Alicante) bgs. 1,192	Soya-bean oil (Kobe) dms. 569
Wood oil (China) 34, (Japan) 10	Turpentine (U.S.A.) bals. 1,000
Zinc oxide (U.S.A.) brls. 1,110, (Rotterdam) 200	Wax, bees' (Rio) bgs. 50, (Rotterdam) 18, (Bordeaux) 32

To Liverpool.

Acetic acid (Rotterdam) blns. 10	Wax, carnauba (Bahia) bgs. 185
Albumen (N.Y.) es. 22	Whale oil (B. Ayres) eks. 2,000, (Rio) dms. 823
Ammon. anhyd. (Baltimore) cyl. 285	Zinc oxide (Rotterdam) 150
Antimony (B. Ayres) bgs. 4,858	<i>To Manchester.</i>
Argol (Oporto) eks. 18	Alum (Boston) bgs. 114
Camphor (Kobe) es. 50	Arachis oil (Rotterdam) eks. 60
Canary-seed (Cadiz) 150	Arsenic (Montreal) kgs. 90
Casein (Havre) 100	Chem. prod. (Ronen) eks. 40, (Rotterdam) brls. 25, eks. 20

To Folkestone.—Drugs (Bonlogne) 6; perfumery (France) pkgs. 71. *To Bristol.*—Glucose (N.Y.) brls. 120; paraffin wax (N.Y.) 505. *To Grimsby.*—Betanaphthol (Dieppe) eks. 17; calcium carbide (Odda) dms. 2,150; chemical prod. (Dieppe) 6; dyes (Dieppe) es. 490; dyewood ext. (Dieppe) 24. *To Hull.*—Gelatin (Rotterdam) 25. *To Hull.*—Acetic acid (N.Y.) brls. 28; barytes (N.Y.) brls. 367; calcium carbide (Odda) dms. 6,944; castor-seed (Bombay) 1,256; chemical prod. (Dunkirk) bgs. 300; formaldehyde (N.Y.) 59; formic acid (Rotterdam) blns. 120; glycerin (Amsterdam) dms. 145; linseed (R. Plate) bgs. 54,266 (Karachi) 3,963; rape-seed (India) bgs. 20,602; soda acetate (N.Y.) 38; soda hypo. (N.Y.) brls. 60; soda pruss. (Rotterdam) eks. 4; soya-beans (Vladivostok) 29,322. *To Southampton.*—Capsicum (St. Malo) 34; chemicals (Cherbourg) cts. 20; drugs (Havre) pkgs. 20; wax, bees' (St. Malo) 20.

Heavy Chemicals.*Manchester, October 26.*

The market generally is on the steady side. On spot, prices of caustic soda, bleaching-powder, and kindred products are practically unchanged. Bicarbonate of soda is, however, about 20s. higher. It is a somewhat encouraging feature that chemicals from foreign sources, especially the U.S.A., are only arriving at Liverpool and Manchester in small quantities, so that local producers need be under no despondent feeling at the general outlook. The position of sulphate of copper is very uncertain. The raw metal showed a sharp advance towards the close of last week, but it has since slightly receded, although it is not expected that there will be any appreciable reduction in the price of the manufactured article. Ordinary quotations are 33*l.* 7s. 6*d.* to 33*l.* 15s. per ton, delivered Manchester. There is great difficulty experienced in connection with lead-products: prices rule high, and we are assured by local makers that as high as 66*l.* has been paid per ton for white sugar of lead, with brown about 10*l.* per ton under this quotation. Nitrate of lead is 6*l.* to 62*l.* per ton, although it cannot be said that ingots have advanced in a corresponding rate. Most sorts of potash salts remain unquoted, speaking generally, but yellow prussiate is higher at 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. White powdered arsenic is on the easy side at 35*l.* to 35*l.* 10s. per ton, delivered Manchester. Cream of tartar is lower, at 185*s.* per cwt. for

98-per-cent. With the exception of sulphate of ammonia, there is no great change in coal-tar products. Carbolic acid and benzois remain nominal, and sulphate of ammonia is quoted 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 15*l.* 5*s.* per ton, on rails, Manchester, with 10s. more forward.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

The following notes chiefly refer to the Hamburg and Berlin markets up to October 9:

ELEM.—Prices have steadily advanced with an active demand: good pale has been sold at m.105, and is now quoted m.120.

ERGOT.—Russian is offered at m.625 to m.650, and Spanish at about m.725 to m.750 per 100 kilos. Stocks are rather considerable, and slight interest is only shown, as consumption is small.

GAMBOGE.—The demand for Siam is only small, with retail sales at m.630, and in another instance at m.575.

LYCOPODIUM.—The price is m.675 in bags and m.685 per 100 kilos, in cases.

MILK-SUGAR.—The continued diminution of the milk production has placed makers in a difficult position, and prices of milk-sugar were advanced by the united factories by a further m.15.

OILS (FIXED) AND FATS.—The Hamburg prices of *Whale oil* approximate closely to those of Norwegian, especially for industrial grades. The prices are about m.215 for prime natural Bergen, m.290 for whale oil No. 1, and m.275 for No. 2. Medicinal steam-refined oil has considerably advanced, and is quoted at m.310 per 100 kilos, for prompt delivery; it is expected that the price will advance further, as the Norwegian quotation is m.390.

PARAFFIN is very scarce and remains in active demand, despite the high prices, which are from m.220 to m.225 for m.p. 50° to 52° C., from m.225 to m.230 for m.p. 54° to 56° C., and from m.230 to m.235 per 100 kilos, for m.p. 58° to 60° C.

QUICKSILVER.—Quotations are higher at m.262.50 to m.265 per bottle.

QUILLIA is easier, whole offering at m.155 per 100 kilos, and cut at m.145 to m.150.

SANDARAC.—Only the better qualities are inquired for, from m.205 to m.225 having been paid; middling sorts are obtainable at from m.170 down to m.155.

SENEGA is offered at from m.660 to m.675 per 100 kilos.

SHELLAC remains firm, and the demand is active. TN Orange is quoted at from m.260 to m.265 per 100 kilos; "lemony" has been sold at from m.300 to m.350, and AC Garnet from m.280 to m.285. The demand for sticklac has increased of late; Siam has been sold at m.185 and Tonkin at m.180 per 100 kilos.

TAMARINDS.—Spot (Hamburg) goods are offered at m.200 per 100 kilos, but for delivery prices are somewhat cheaper.

TARTARIC ACID (Hamburg, October 9).—The market remains firm, with a good demand; prices are m.700 for crystals and m.725 for powdered.

THYMOL is still obtainable at m.70 per kilo, but prices are expected to advance.

VANILLIN is cheaper on account of various circumstances: second-hands offer at from m.95 to m.100 per kilo, and the makers' quotation remains from m.80 to m.85 per kilo, but they are not effective for prompt business.

WAXES.—*Carnauba* is firm and unchanged, with a small demand. *Japanese* is firm at from m.275 to m.230 per 100 kilos. *Montan* meets with keen interest; the demand is very active. *Bees'* has been sold in small quantities only, including bleached sorts at from m.390 to m.400 per 100 kilos.

YLANG-YLANG OIL.—Manila is offered at m.375.

Vanilla.

The general position of vanilla is dealt with in the October number of "The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record," from which we gather that the market is somewhat out of joint and unsettled, prices being a matter of negotiation. Home business has been hesitating for the moment, as consumers have to adjust themselves to the recent alterations in the cocoa and sugar duties. French and American operators appear to be making an effort to raise prices, but this movement does not find any support in London, it being felt that until the situation is clearer business must proceed in a jog-trot manner, and buyer and seller must come together on the best terms they can mutually arrange.

CHINESE RHUBARB.—The exports from Shanghai in 1914 were only 592 cwt., against 14,178 cwt. and 12,149 cwt. in 1913 and 1912 respectively.

GINSENG.—The imports into Shanghai during 1914 amounted to 233,840 catties, against 212,740 catties and 111,950 catties in 1913 and 1912 respectively (catty=1.31 lb.).



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed, even when the writers use a "nom de plume."

Complete and systematic indexes of the "C. & D." are presented with the last issues in June and December each year. Every subject dealt with week by week is included, and correspondents are advised to refer to these and the "C. & D. Diary" before asking the Editor for information, so as to save time.

Pharmacists as Military Dispensers.

SIR.—With reference to your report of the interview with Mr. Tennant re military pharmacists, I am afraid he (Mr. Tennant) cannot be very conversant with his subject, as the war establishment of a field ambulance provides for two dispensers, both not below the rank of sergeant.

Yours faithfully,
Q.M. SERGEANT. (3/50.)

The Irish Licence Examination.

SIR.—Students aspiring to pharmaceutical fame will appreciate the suggestion of Mr. H. Conyngham—the dividing of the Final examination into two parts. It does not require a particularly observant individual to notice the high standard that is required by this Society. As a matter of fact, I am not going too far in asserting that some of the papers recently set at examinations were verging on the ridiculous. This being the case, the holding of the examination on two distinct dates would mean much to the harassed student. At any rate, Mr. Conyngham's remarks are worthy of consideration by the new Council.

Yours faithfully,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. (1/57.)

Shop-hours in Queensland.

SIR.—I would like to correct a statement by Mr. J. G. Wallbridge in your issue of July 3. Writing about early closing, he says that chemists in Brisbane close at 6 P.M. Although we work shorter hours than is the custom at home, chemists are open each night until 8 P.M., Fridays 9 P.M., and Saturdays until 1 P.M. There is a movement on foot for six-o'clock closing, but it is as yet in its early stages, and one cannot say whether it will be carried into practice. The chemist's assistant is on a different footing from those at home. We have a Chemists' Assistants' Board, consisting of two masters' and two assistants' representatives, who meet to decide the questions of hours and wages. Their decisions eventually become legal and are called an "award." The last award took effect in April 1914, and fixes the working-hours at 106 per fortnight, and proceeds to specify the days and hours of working, together with wages, overtime (at the rate of over one and a half times the ordinary pay), holidays, apprentices, *locum* work, and dwelling accommodation. We have a night-and-day pharmacy, but the general impression is that it does not adequately serve the "urgent" needs of the public.

Yours truly,
B. L. BURRELL.

South Brisbane, August 28.

Chemists and Recruiting.

SIR.—I write you to call attention to the position of the drug-trade with reference to the grave problem presented by the great recruiting campaign now in progress. What safeguards, if any, have been taken by the Pharmaceutical Society to look after the interests of chemists in this matter? Are they going to exhibit the same dilatoriness which they have shown in regard to Insurance dispensing, and with which we are all so painfully familiar? I suppose they will wait until all our young qualified men have been called to the Colours, and proprietors are scarcely able to carry on, before they begin to bestir themselves. Personally, having regard to the fact that we have for a

long time been Government servants without Government pay, I think that the least they can do would be to obtain exemption for all qualified men who are essential to the carrying-on of the business in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts. The shabby way in which chemists have been treated by the War Office is directly attributable to the weak and grandmotherly policy pursued by Bloomsbury Square, whose only desire seems to have been to act as a doormat to the Government. At a time like the present, when, in spite of the cries of patriotism, we are treated to the spectacle of all classes of the community clamouring for their war bonuses and so forth, when our representatives in Parliament decline even to set the country the example of self-denial in the shape of forgoing their salaries for the duration of the war, it is surely not too much to expect of the Society to strive to their utmost to obtain for the poor ill-paid pharmacist the recognition that his services are as necessary to the well-being of the State as those of the munition-worker who may be feathering his nest out of his country's necessity.

Yours faithfully,

NOW OR NEVER. (10/4.)

SIR.—May we, as a firm of retail pharmaceutical chemists, be allowed to make a few remarks with regard to the recruiting of chemists' staffs engaged in the dispensing and supply of medicines? Pharmacy has answered the call of the country to such an extent that even now it is difficult to obtain assistants to carry out adequately the dispensing of medicines either for rich or poor—doctors' private patients or National Insurance patients—and the situation is sure to be much worse after the new recruiting campaign. We have reduced the number of the eligible members of our staff to the lowest possible limits by employing female and ineligible male labour where possible, but we still have five eligible skilled workers engaged in the supply of medicines. We have a large amount of private and N.H.I. dispensing, and besides doing the dispensing for the local hospital (in which there are nearly always a number of wounded soldiers), we have dispensing for the soldiers' and sailors' dependants and the supplying of drugs and medicines to the local Red Cross Hospital and various soldiers billeted in the town. If our staff is depleted to any further extent, as under the present recruiting conditions it is likely to be, we shall have no alternative but to discontinue N.H.I. work and perhaps also the local hospital, soldiers' and sailors' dependants, and the Red Cross. The work for the latter two, we may say, we have done for the bare cost of the drugs. We shall greatly regret having to take this step, as we consider we have been doing a national service in undertaking the above work. We are writing this letter, as we feel that there must be many pharmacists in similar positions, and we consider that the adequate dispensing of medicines and the supplying of drugs, though not "war work," is absolutely essential to the well-being of the country at the present time. We shall be glad to hear the opinion and personal experiences of other members of the trade.

Yours truly,

A FIRM OF RETAIL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS. (13/51.)

Insurance Dispensing: Is it Worth While?

SIR.—The compromise agreed to on behalf of panel chemists of England and Wales in the matter of the establishment charge will, I fear, be productive of much bitterness and wrangling. I understand that there has been great difficulty in finding pharmacists who keep their books in such a way that it is possible to figure out with any degree of accuracy what an establishment charge for prescriptions ought to be. Is the charge going to be more easily arrived at six or nine months hence? I doubt it, for the men whose businesses are typical, and whose figures would be accepted, are not likely to have the time to spend on the detailed bookkeeping that will be required. Moreover, we have no right to accept an average establishment charge and more than the average profit of the old Tariff, which was so much condemned, since the rate of the charge must of necessity depend very largely on the class of business carried on. I see that the Brighton pharmacists made a strong point of this at their meeting, but your report does not say whether it was raised at the Conference. If it was not and if the final result is a flat establishment rate, the last state of many pharmacists will be a good deal worse than the first. It seems that the meeting behaved like the usual docile flock and took their gruel as it was offered them, save in the case of one resolution, which was so unintelligibly amended as to read exactly the opposite of what, I take it, was the mind of the meeting. On the whole things look bad for us.

Yours truly,

M.P.S. (12/36.)

SIR.—As one of the delegates who attended the recent Conference of Local Associations, I was astonished at the apparent complacency with which the discussion dealt with

the subject of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee and the relative unconcern with which the main issue was neglected. I could not help thinking how differently almost any other body of organised industry or science would have met a subject of such importance to their future financial welfare, and venture to think before a single technical detail came under consideration the main principle would, under any other trade or profession, have been threshed out and thoroughly determined as a fundamental policy to which all other considerations would be subordinated. The clear-headed and precise information of your correspondent "MacPhelim" in the current issue states the manifest defect in the remunerative principle of the new Tariff, also the evidence of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland), which declares, upon the sound calculation of no fewer than 5,000 consecutive Insurance prescriptions, that a 20-per-cent. reduction is involved in the remuneration under a changed Tariff. What was the obvious function of this Conference other than to secure a consensus of opinion as to the minimum remuneration with which panel chemists should be content under any alteration of Tariff? It is the foundation of the whole structure, yet we only find one or two delegates referring to it like voices crying in the wilderness, with no other delegates sufficiently alive to the interest of their fellow-craftsmen to take up the theme and argue it to a tangible and final conclusion. After I had personally ventured to emphasise this principle in seconding Resolution 4, it was side-tracked by a discussion upon wastage allowances on the subject of drugs at cost price—a perfectly abstract consideration if the total remuneration is finally adequate and acceptable. What is the result of the Conference as it will appear to chemists who read the report in your columns?—no less than the fact that it accepts the recommendations subject to a proviso that if an appointed Committee can prove to the Government in six months what Mr. Uglow Woolcock averred was beyond positive proof that the establishment charge of 0.8d. per prescription was not adequate, and that another figure was—increase of this fee would be admitted. Why, Sir, do we discuss these things so much in the abstract when concrete examples surround us? Why do we admit any necessity for a reduction in the percentage profits when we can incontrovertibly prove that, upon its present basis, the remuneration, even in fully paid areas, is exceedingly low if the skill and responsibility of our function as dispensing chemists are justly recognised? Out of this chaos of petty disintegration should arise a live and vigorous Federation, pledged to act as one man, to stand or fall upon the acceptance or rejection of a just demand—I care not whether under the aegis of the Pharmaceutical Society or not. Finally, what should form the basis of our demands? I say dispensing-fees. Let the establishment charge take care of itself; if the former is a sufficient total remuneration, the latter will not concern us. If we dispense 1,000 prescriptions, what are the aggregate fees calculated upon the maximum rate per hour? Let the Government express the minimum they will pay, and it will remain for the chemist to accept or refuse, and before it is refused I guarantee every man in this projected Pharmaceutical Union will put his pencil to paper and calculate the issue in terms of gross profit on his total prescription turnover, and his vote will be decided by the aggregate remuneration he might count on receiving. Chemists should awaken to commercial facts and view the Insurance dispensing scheme as they would any other business proposition. Briefly, what gross profit does it yield upon the selling price? My average prescription account is this and the gross profit that. Is it worth while—Yes or No?

Southend-on-Sea.

SYDNEY F. BODY.

Chemists' Dental Society

SIR.—Although the members of this Society had appointed a Committee with full powers to deal with the proposed amalgamation with the National Dental Corporation, it was thought desirable, in consequence of the appearance of a new Dental Bill, to submit again to the members the question as to whether the amalgamation was advisable in the somewhat altered conditions. A circular was therefore sent out previous to the meeting of the Committee on October 20. After perusing the replies received from members, the Committee came to the conclusion that they were not free to proceed further with the arrangements, and they afterwards announced to the representatives of the National Dental Corporation that they had resolved that, under the circumstances, it is inexpedient for them to carry matters any further. We are working in harmony with the Irish Dental Society in our preparations to resist adverse legislation, and trust to be in a position to offer a strong opposition.

Yours faithfully,

BENSON HARRIES, Hon. General Secretary.
84 Commercial Road, Newport, Mon.

Subscribers' Symposium.

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers, and brief notes on business and practical topics, especially new ideas.

A Warning.

"We desire to warn chemists and stores with reference to an individual who is going about the London districts stating that he represents our advertising department and wishes to make arrangements for sending bills, showcards, and display matter. This individual generally goes on to state that he has a cheque which he wishes cashed, but finding the amount is too large for the chemist to cash, he then tries to obtain a small loan of a few shillings on a so-called gold watch or gold chain. We have heard of this attempted fraud several times during the last ten days, and we hope your readers will be on their guard."—*Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.* (65 Goswell Road, E.C.).

A Prescription Puzzle.

Mr. Charles E. Dodsley writes: "The prescription handed in to me one day recently, of which the appended photograph is the lower portion, seems simple at first, but when I came to copy it into the prescription-book I found it quite unintelligible. Three or four fellow-chemists were likewise nonplussed, so I send the puzzle on to readers of the C. & D."

What Should be Charged?

"What should be the price for the pills made according to the subjoined prescription, taking into consideration the present market price of acid, acetylsalicylic? I have made them for the last three years for 3s., but feel inclined to advance them now:

Acid. acetylsalicylic.	... ... gr. ij.
Acid. arseniosi	... ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
Zinci phosphidi	... ... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$

Ft. pil. Mitte LX.

I should be glad of the opinion of some brother chemists."—*L. R. Davies* (Crofton Park, S.E.).

Preparing Simple Infusions.

Infusion-pot (12/50) submits the following suggestion for war-time economy: "There are otherwise useless drugs in every pharmacy which may be converted into simple infusions and used for prescriptions instead of using concentrated infusions. Buchu-leaves, broom-tops, bearberry-leaves, and similar crude drugs may be made into simple infusions by using an ordinary teapot as an infusion-pot. The pot should be previously scalded, and the water poured in at boiling-point. The natural and delightful aroma of the drug is thus obtained to perfection. When cold, add 3 drachms of spirit of chloriform to the pint of strained infusion. It will then keep for months without losing the fine aroma or deteriorating in any way."

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are explained in the legal section of "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, beginning on page 405.

C. W. D. (239/4).—A limited company carrying on business as chemists may describe itself as "chemists," providing a registered chemist and druggist is a director and superintendent of the company, the latter fact being communicated to the Registrar, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Toilets (8/1).—You will find full information in regard to the registration of trade-marks in the C. & D. Diary, p. 435. The form of application for registration of a trademark costs 10s., and if the mark is accepted to go forward to the second stage an additional fee of 20s. has to be paid for registration.

T. M. (255/50).—We do not recall any case in which "blackheads" has been regarded as a human ailment when used on the labels of toilet-articles, and it should not

involve liability to medicine stamp-duty unless there is a clear indication that acne is meant, as "blackheads" is also a description of dirt-filled pores of the skin.

W. J. (255/3).—It has been contended that the word "wine" is improperly applied to non-alcoholic preparations, such as Liebig's beef-and-malt wine (non-alcoholic), but there is no judicial ruling to this effect. Strictly speaking, orange-wine is "wine" in the revenue sense, and ruling out the one might do the same for the other.

Red Cross (17/35) submits to us a label for lint which has the Geneva Red Cross imprinted upon it. He asks if the use of the label for window dummies would be resented by the authorities. [The use of the cross in this manner is illegal. See the statement about the Red Cross in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 432, and a leaderette in this issue.]

Borates (7/39).—See the reply to "Salol," *C. & D.*, October 2, p. 63. Provisions in the Companies Acts enable the name of a company to be changed if occasion should require. This must be determined by the shareholders in general meeting, and the fact intimated to the Registrar at Somerset House on the proper forms, which can be obtained from a law stationer. Companies are allowed to lapse when proper returns are not made by them to the Registrar (see *C. & D.*, October 16, p. 39), or they may be wound up voluntarily.

M. P. S. (8/31) submits a label for a cough-balsam described as "Dr. Blank's," and asks if attaching to the bottle a supplementary label stating that it is composed of sixteen ingredients (named) will exempt it from medicine stamp-duty? [No. The use of the statement that the mixture is "Dr. Blank's" excludes it from the exemption. We observe that the label also bears a statement that the mixture is "prepared only by" M.P.S. That also is a claim to proprietary right which excludes the mixture from the exemption.]

C. R. W. (12/70).—If a tenant is in occupation of separate dwelling-house and business-premises, is a landlord entitled to levy a distress upon goods at the business-premises in respect of arrears of the rent of the dwelling-house? If a tenant has, with his landlord's consent, vacated premises, how can arrears of rent be recovered? [The distress may only be levied upon goods at the dwelling-house, unless goods have been removed to the business-premises by the tenant to prevent their seizure. A tenant who has vacated premises may be sued for arrears of rent. The landlord may also retake possession of the premises, if the lease entitles him to do so, in the event of non-payment of rent.]

Ex Gratia (13/54).—You are under a misunderstanding in supposing that you will have to pay income-tax upon the *ex-gratia* payment of 190*l.* out of 260*l.* due to you on 1913 account. You are only required to pay on the net profits of the current year. We presume, however, that your complaint is that in 1913 you incurred the outlays for the 260*l.*, but the profit on the receipts is now shifted to the current year, when the income-tax rate is higher. This appears to us to be good ground for a complaint to the Commissioners of Income-tax, and we suggest that you should have the assistance of an accountant in order to draw up a statement showing to what extent you are charged with an excess.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas of them. When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, but give the reference to the issues in which the information may be found. If querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6*d.*

Book (250/51).—BOOK ON CHILDREN'S AILMENTS.—For a layman you can safely recommend Chavasse's "Advice to a Mother on the Management of her Children" (3*s.* 6*d.*) and "Counsel to a Mother on the Care and Rearing of her Children" (2*s.* 6*d.*). These are both published by Churchill.

Pharmacien (Malta) (238/36).—FUMIGATING WATER for religious ceremonial.—There is no exact formula for the aromatic ingredients which are added to and boiled with water to produce a pleasant odour in churches. The following are the substances employed in various proportions: Camphor, gum benzoin, Peru balsam, rosemary-herb, lavender-flowers, sage, mint, calamus-root, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and essential oils. A few experiments will soon indicate a suitable proportion of the ingredients to use.

L. G. F. (243/53).—PERFUMING CASH-TILL TICKETS.—Sheets of blotting-paper are sprinkled with any desired perfume, and a sheet of the perfumed paper is placed in the bottom of a box (the inside of which should have been previously perfumed), and on this a layer of the cash-till tickets. More perfumed paper is then laid on the tickets and another layer of tickets placed thereon, the process being repeated until the box is filled. The box is then closed and placed in a warm place for twenty-four hours. Another way is to mix a solution of heliotropin with ground rice, and place layers of the perfumed powder and tickets in a box for a day.

R. S. D. (250/20).—DESTROYING MOLES.—The method employed of killing moles otherwise than by trapping them is to place pledgets of cotton-wool soaked with carbon bisulphide in the animals' runs, and cover up the hole again. The vapour travels along the burrows and destroys any animal or insect life with which it comes in contact. Worms soaked in strichnine solution are, in another method, placed in the runs, but, as moles prefer live food, the method is only partly successful. Tar or creosote oil placed in the burrows causes the mole to desert its runs. Generally speaking, moles should not be destroyed, as they are undoubtedly one of the farmer's best friends on account of the large quantity of insects consumed and the aeration which they cause in the soil.

Scotia (230/51).—JAM-MAKING.—Insufficient boiling and not excluding air from the finished packages are the forerunners of mould-formation in the manufacture of jam and jellies. Manufacturers take care not to concentrate the jam too much, as loss of volume means loss of money. To prevent mould forming, salicylic acid is added in the proportion of about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 cwt. When the jam is finished it is placed while hot into the jars which have previously been sterilised by hot water. A circle of paraffin-paper is placed on the top of the jam, and the top of the jar tied down airtight. Jam that has become mouldy should be reboiled, after removing all trace of mould from the top.

G. N. W. (227/26).—UTILISING LEMON-JUICE.—The raw material for the manufacture of citric acid is imported in the form of concentrated lemon-juice and as crude calcium citrate. Concentrated lemon-juice is a viscous liquid, sp. gr. 1.32, with an acidity averaging about 94 oz. of citric acid per gal. The crude calcium citrate is prepared by adding whiting to lemon-juice until effervescence ceases, separating the liquid portion, and drying the lime citrate. To make citric acid from the concentrated juice, whiting is added until effervescence ceases, the precipitated citrate washed with hot water on a filter, then mixed with water to the consistence of cream, and a small excess of sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.7) added. The citric-acid solution is separated from the calcium sulphate, the latter being washed to free it from acid. The citric-acid solution is then evaporated in shallow earthenware tanks by steam heat. More calcium sulphate is precipitated as the concentration proceeds, and is separated before the crystallisation-stage is reached. The citric acid is obtained in a granular condition by constant stirring as the crystallisation proceeds. The citric acid is further purified by redissolving and decolorising with animal charcoal.

R. H. W. (238/12).—SOLUTION OF SOAP is used for preventing moisture clinging to MOTOR-CAR SCREENS, as well as for steamy windows. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 971. We are not surprised that you have not discovered a preparation "absolutely perfect." Nature and natural laws are against you and everybody else who thinks it is possible that glass can be driven through moisture in the form of mist or rain without the water adhering to it, or the resistant application being washed off or rubbed off by atmospheric friction.

Milo (247/1).—DRY SHAMPOO.—The addition of 5 gr. of saponin to each ounce of the shampoo will improve its lathering power; also a drachm of strong solution of ammonia to each pint. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 131.

A. N. (Johannesburg) (1/5).—DIAMORPHINE AND PINE COUGH-MIXTURE:

Diamorphin, hydrochlor.	... gr. v.
Acid, acetic.	... ... ... 3 <i>j.</i>
Ol. pinii,	
Ol. anisi	... ... aa. mxx.
Sp. aetheris	... ... ... 3 <i>j.</i>
Syr. papav.,	
Oxy. scillae p. aeq. ad	... ... 5xx.

Misce. Dose for adults: "One teaspoonful two or three times a day."

G. W. (4/30).—(1) A FEVER-CURE suitable for your label is as follows:

Spt. aether. nit.	...	...	...	3ss.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	3ij.
Liq. ammon. acet.	...	...	...	3ij.
Sacch. ust.	...	...	...	mrx.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	3vijj.—M.

Doses: 14 years and upwards, 1 tablespoonful; 4 years old, 2 teaspoonfuls; 1 year, 1 teaspoonful; $\frac{1}{2}$ year, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful; and so on in proportion, according to age, every two, three, or four hours, according to circumstances. When the mixture is administered to infants or children, add a little sugar and water.

(2) ANTISEPTIC MOUTH-WASH.—You will find a very large number of formulae in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," from which you can select one suitable for your label. "Eusol" is quite unsuitable for a mouth-wash unless under professional advice and in exceptional cases.

Pro Bono Studentorum (3/2).—The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society is not the person who settles what subject may or may not be accepted for registration as an apprentice; he simply carries out the directions of the Council, which also determines if an optional subject will be accepted.

G. W. (4/30).—We think your best plan in regard to A STORE-ROOM INFESTED WITH INSECTS that destroy dog-biscuits, bird-seeds, etc., is to have the room cleared out, exposing the goods to the air for a day or two while the room is fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas in the manner described in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 416. Then after a day have the room cleaned out and the walls and ceiling whitewashed. Have all the contents brushed before they are restored to the clean apartment.

F. F. W. (257/39).—SOIL FUMIGANTS generally consist of naphthalin in a finely divided form. Used in the proportion of 1 cwt. per acre it keeps wireworms away, but for garden-purposes about 1 lb. is used for every 8 or 10 square yards of soil. The Tokio University Agricultural College found that for destroying nematodes the proportion of naphthalin should not exceed 0.005 per cent. of the soil. See also the treatise on Agricultural Chemistry in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1910, p. 217.

H. J. N. (256/60).—ESSENCE OF BLACK CURRANT.—The artificial essence is made as follows:

Vanilla-beans	...	...	...	4 oz.
Buchu-leaves	...	...	...	16 oz.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	4 pints

Macerate seven days, press, and add—

Amyl valerianate	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Essence of pear	...	...	...	1 dr.
Butyric ether	...	...	...	1 oz.
Acetic ether	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Colour with a mixture of croceine scarlet, magenta, and burnt sugar. This essence bears dilution with an equal quantity of spirit and water.

To make the syrup, add 4 oz. of black-currant essence to a gallon of syrup and 6 oz. of tartaric-acid solution (7 lb. to 1 gal.). A formula for raspberry-essence was given in the *C. & D.*, March 27, p. 76. This is made into a syrup in a similar manner to the black-currant essence.

Bethesda (257/67).—MANUFACTURE OF SODIUM SULPHIDE.—This is made on a commercial scale either by double decomposition or by the reduction of sodium sulphate. The methods of double decomposition are (1) from black ash and "alkali waste" of the Leblanc soda-process, and (2) from barium sulphide and sodium sulphate. The first process is employed at Leblanc works as a method of using up alkali waste, while the barium-process is only practicable where there is a sale for the barium sulphate produced in the reaction. The method of reducing sodium sulphate consists in mixing 3 parts of the salt with 2 parts of coal-dust and heating the mixture in a reverberatory furnace. The furnace is 6 metres long, 2 metres wide, 1.7 metre high, and well lined with fire-brick. The bed is divided into two parts, that next to the fire-bridge for the reduction, and the other for the preliminary heating of the charge, which may consist of 150 kilos. of sodium sulphate and 100 kilos. of coal. It requires about one and three-quarters of an hour for the reduction of this charge. At the end of the operation the fluxed mass is run into closed iron boxes to prevent oxidation. The cooled mass is broken up into large balls and thrown into lixiviating-vats arranged in series. Warm water is passed through the series, the liquor running from the strongest vat being 32° B. The liquor is crystallised in shallow iron vessels. The crystals, which form after four or five days, are drained and dried in a centrifuge.

W. H. (4/57).—COLOURING HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—We think you should be satisfied with the use of extract of logwood for this purpose. There are few colours that will stand the prolonged action of acid, and not many that are cheaper than logwood.

P. H. M. (258/8).—ESSENCE OF RASPBERRY.—See *C. & D.*, March 27, p. 76.

Victory (2/54).—There is no practical method of restoring metal which has become oxidised.

Murray (1/23).—The use of preserved or dried eggs (see *C. & D.*, September 11, p. 56) would cheapen the cost of the embrocation in which eggs are employed as the emulsifying-agent. There are several other emulsifying-agents—e.g., Iceland moss, alkalies, and soap—which could be used, but these would alter the character of the liniment.

A. A. S. (Florence).—*Iodoform*.—The advantages claimed for this substance are chiefly that the iodoform odour is almost absent. The powder contains 75 per cent. of iodoform, which is liberated on contact with wound-secretions. The method of preparing iodoform is given in the *C. & D.*, September 25, p. 68.

Metol (13/38).—(1) You might try the effect of adding a little sulphurous acid to the discoloured metol developer. (2) SOLUTION OF SODIUM SALICYLATE.—See *C. & D.*, August 14, p. 72, and August 21, p. 60. The strength of the solution there given is 80 gr. in the ounce.

A. F. (1/62).—*INVISIBLE INK*.—The most satisfactory solution to employ for a "sympathetic" ink is cobalt chloride. The solution is made of such a strength that no trace of colour remains when the liquid dries on the paper. The paper should not be highly glazed. When the paper, upon which is writing done with cobalt-chloride solution, is warmed the written characters turn a bright blue. You should remind your customer that for the duration of the war it is illegal to use invisible ink in communications sent out of the country.

W. W. & Co. (271/4).—The use of glycerin and water as a diluent of thick burnt sugar acts as a preservative and prevents fermentation. Salicylic acid can also be employed, but it is possible that both these agents are too expensive to use for the purpose.

I.L.L.R. (13/59).—You will find all the information that you want regarding the MEDICAL PROFESSION in our Educational Number, August 14, which please consult. It is not true that the period for qualifying has been reduced from five years to three years.

M. S. Lahore (7/3).—You will find information in regard to the preparation of GLYCERIN TINCTURES, concentrated liquors, and infusions in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," October 14, 1865.

Barèges and its Waters.

Barèges is a French village consisting of about sixty houses, which are abandoned by their owners during the winter months. The furniture, bed-linen, and other movables are carried away, the windows and chimneys carefully closed, and the houses left in charge of a few "gardiens," who pass a great part of their time in the bath-houses, enjoying the elevated temperature produced by the warm springs. The houses in winter are often buried in snow as high as the first-floor windows. Barèges is situated in a gorge about three and a half leagues long, running from W.S.W. to E.N.E. (that is, following the direction of the great chain of the Pyrenees), in lat. $42^{\circ} 51' N.$, and long. $20^{\circ} 17' E.$, at an elevation of 1,292 metres (4,240 feet). It is the highest of all the watering-places in the Pyrenees. The soil on which it is built is partly alluvial and partly formed by the débris of the rocks around. These consist of perpendicular layers of schist, alternating with layers of ferruginous anthracite, the whole superposed on a base of magnesian limestone. At the present time there are eight available mineral springs, which vary in temperature and in other properties. They are thus named:

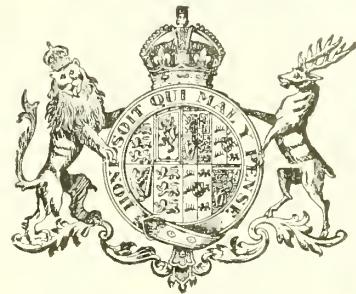
	Temperature.
Source de la Chapelle	...
des Bains Neufs	...
de l'Entrée	...
du Fond	...
du Tambour	...
Polard	...
Dacié	...
de la Piscine Militaire	...

PEARS

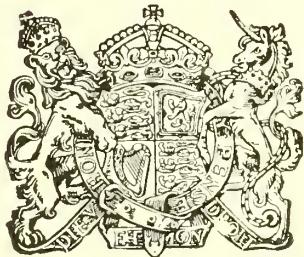
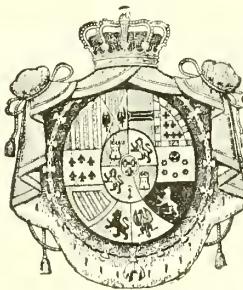
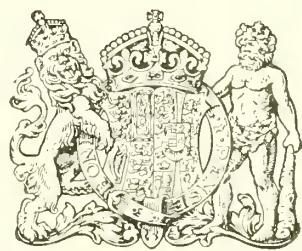


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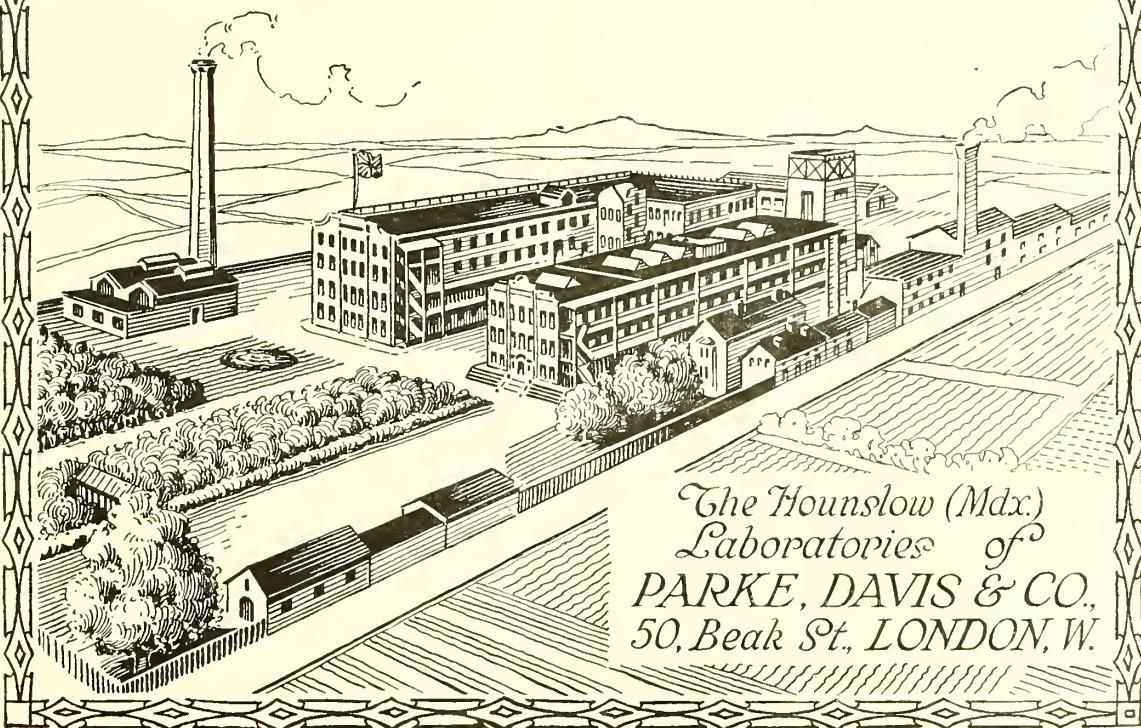
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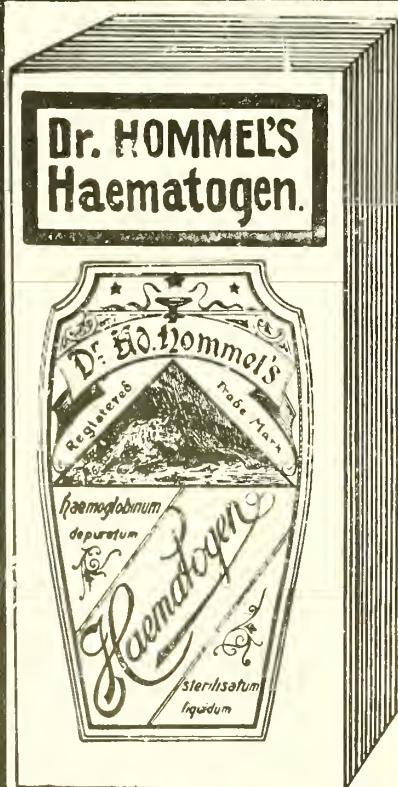
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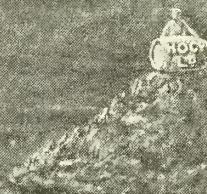
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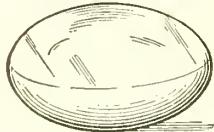
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" Tannic, B.P., 1 lb. @ 5 1/2 lb.
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Ammon. Brom. P.B., 1 lb. @ 16/- lb.
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" Menth. Plp. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.
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" Rosa Trip., 53 lbs. for 25/-, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
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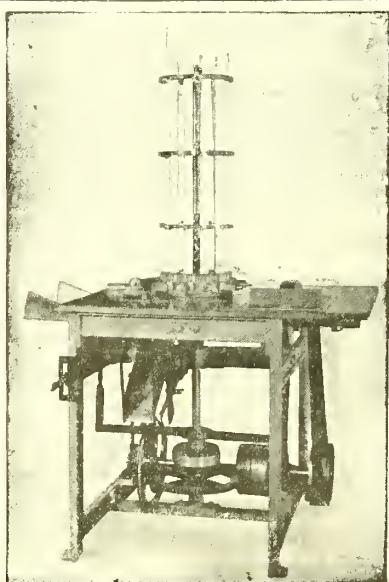


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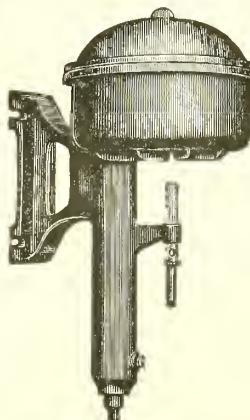
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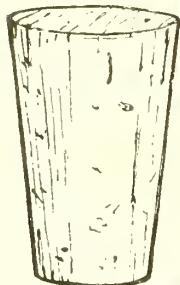
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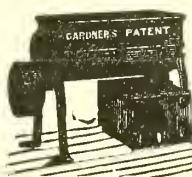
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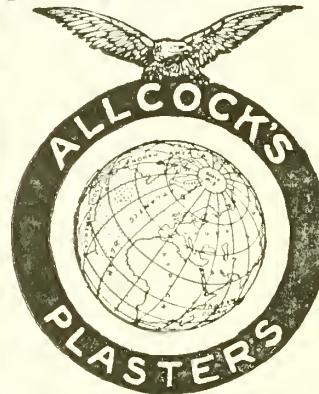
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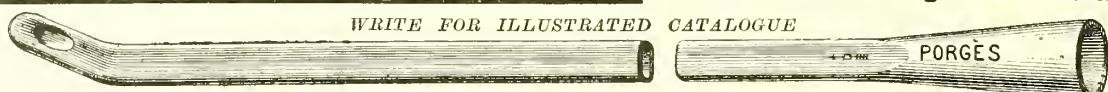
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**BRITISH
MAKE.**

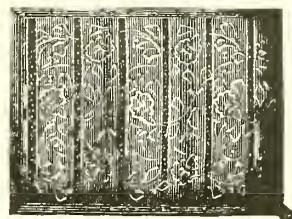


Fig. 1354.

Fig. 1194.—The "EMPIRE," red India-rubber Air Cushion—

Diameter	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 in.
Each ...	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	8 3	9 6	10 6

Fig. 1354.—Air Cushion, sateen covered, reeded ... Sizes 14×10 | 15×12 | 18×14 in.
Each 3 6 | 4 0 | 5 0

Special Line.—Khaki-covered Pillow, 17×12 in., in khaki case with clasp each 4 0
" " " " super quality ... , 5 0

5% discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices. Carriage paid
on orders of £2 and upwards to any town in the United Kingdom.

We are the right House for BRITISH-MADE GOODS—Bandages, Belts, Catheters, Clinical Thermometers, Combs, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot Water Bottles, Trusses, Splints, Water and Air Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheeting, and every description of Rubber and Vulcanite Goods.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE. OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.,
91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

RENDELL'S SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in RED INK, are upon each box thus:

Registered
Trade Mark, without which
none are genuine.
No. 182,688.

W. J. Rendell
No. 182,688

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

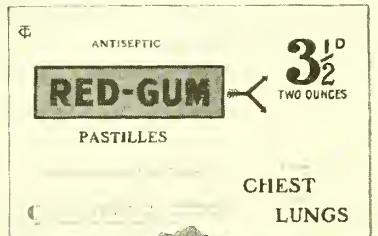
IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of W. J. RENDELL, "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

W. J. RENDELL,
INVENTOR AND SOLE MAKER,
15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.Q.

IF YOU WANT A SMART ATTRACTIVE WINTER SPECIALITY

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE OF OUR NEW LINE

RED GUM PASTILLES

NOTE
THESE
POINTS

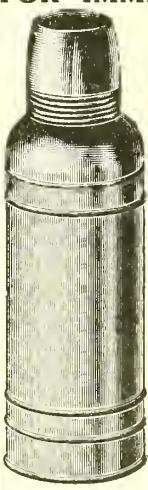
- AN EXCELLENT AND ATTRACTIVE CRYSTALLISED PASTILLE.
- PREPARED WITH A GUM-ARABIC BASE, ARE BOTH PALATABLE AND EFFICACIOUS.
- HANDSOME SHOWCARDS AND CARTONS SUPPLIED FREE.
- PACKED IN TINS OR SHOW JARS, MAKING A SMART ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAY.
- SHOW A 100% MINIMUM PROFIT.

**T. GUEST & CO.,
LIMITED,**
Carruthers St., Ancoats, Manchester.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.



No. 22
Pint size
Corrugated
Nickel Plated.
Retail 8/6 each.
Per dozen 78/0



No. 62
Quart size
Corrugated
Nickel Plated.
Retail 12/6 each.
Per dozen 108/0



No. 23/6/
Pint size.
Imitation Leather
Enamelled on
Metal in Colour,
Wine, or Khaki.
Retail 4/6 each.
Per dozen 43/0

No. 67/5
Quart size
Imitation Leather
Enamelled on
Metal in Colour,
Wine, or Khaki.
Retail 9/6 each.
Per dozen 87/0

ICY-HOT**BOTTLES
VACUUM FLASKS**WE GUARANTEE THAT THESE BOTTLES ARE
MADE IN AMERICA BY AMERICAN WORKMEN

Not Affiliated with any German Company

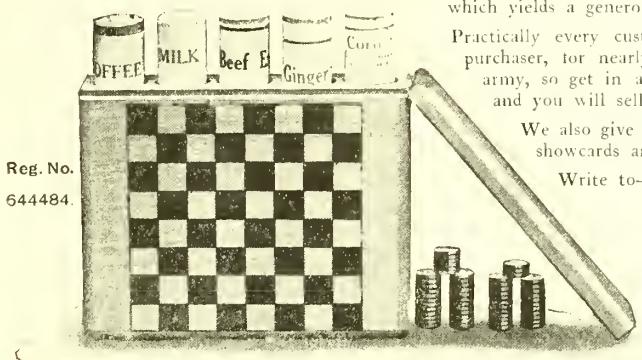
ALL BOTTLES EQUALLY GUARANTEED TO
**KEEP HOT THINGS HOT 30 HOURS.
KEEP COLD THINGS COLD 3 DAYS.**

	Refills	Spare Corks
Pints ...	36/- per dozen	Pints ... 1/6 per dozen
Quarts ...	72/- per dozen	Quarts ... 2/0 per dozen

Sole Agents - **HENRY C. QUELCH & CO.**
4 & 5 Ludgate Square, LONDON, E.C.

May be obtained through all the London
or Provincial Wholesale Houses.

HERE IS A
NOVELTY THAT
EVERY CHEMIST
CAN SELL IN
BIG QUANTITIES.



The "NUTSHELL CANTEEN"

is made of good hard wood and divided into five compartments, which contain not less than 33 wholesome and satisfying drinks in concentrated form, and in addition 28 draughtsmen and a supply of either corn shields or toothache pellets. The draughtboard is printed on one side of the canteen, and the whole is well finished and french polished. Such is the "Nutshell Canteen," and every soldier in Flanders or the Dardanelles needs one, for it provides them with things they cannot get in the trenches. There is a choice of 18 fillings, viz. :—Tea, Coffee, Saccharin, Milk, Beef, Ginger Tonic, Lemonade, Lime Juice, Peppermint, Water Sterilizer, Chewing Gum, Chocolate Laxative, Fruit Laxative, Horlick's Malted Milk, Toothache Pellets, Corn Shields, Draughtsmen and Shaving Soap.

The Retail Price, with any 5 of these fillings, is 3/6 complete, which yields a generous profit to the Retailer.

Practically every customer who enters your shop is a potential purchaser, for nearly everybody has a friend or relative in the army, so get in a supply at once, show them in your window and you will sell them rapidly.

We also give you a plentiful supply of advertising literature, showcards and window tickets.

Write to-day for further particulars. Write NOW.

THE POCKET
CANTEEN COMPANY,
11, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
LONDON, W.C.

HOBSON'S CELEBRATED BRITISH
SPRUCE BEER (also known as
Black Beer)
(NON-INTOXICATING).

A great restorative—builds up and strengthens
the whole system.

No licence required for its Sale.

DANZOVIN (registered) Malted Tonic Wine
(Retails at 1/6 per bottle)

MEAT AND MALT WINE
(with or without Quinine)

ORANGE QUININE WINE
(B.P.)



Write for samples and quotations to
JOSEPH HOBSON & SON,
Regent Street, LEEDS.

The original Black Beer Brewery, established a century.



Profit - -**33½% PROFIT
ON COST****CHELTENHAM NATURAL
APERIENT WATER.****Pleasure - -**Satisfied customers, who
always want more.**Patriotism**It is patriotic, and it is
good business to supplant
Apenta, Hunyadi and Carls-
bad Waters by Cheltenham
Natural Aperient Water.**THE NATURAL
BRITISH PRODUCT.**Packed in Cases of 24 Bottles,
9/- per dozen.

Retail price (protected) at 1/- Bottle.

Order through Messrs. INGRAM &
ROYLE, MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.,
or direct from**THE CHELTENHAM
NATURAL WATER CO.**

Priory Court, Cheltenham Spa.

**GOOD!
IT'S MASON'S**
The Drink for the MassesMillions of glasses used daily
by workers all over the Empire

Please allow us to Sample and Quote—

**Citrate Magnesia****Health Salt****Salines****Liver Salt****Blood Salt****Sulph. & Sarsap. Salt****Lemonade****Crystals, &c.****NEWBALL & MASON
NOTTINGHAM****" ALL - BRITISH "**
VACUUM FLASKS
claim your attention

not merely because (as
their name implies) they
**are entirely made in
England**, by British
labour, **Vacuum Bottle**
and all—though that is
a strong claim, as is
everything which keeps
down imports. But they
claim it on the ground
that **there is no better
Vacuum Flask made**.
One Quality Vacuum in a
wide range of outer
casings.

Aerators, Ltd., Upper Edmonton, London, N.

**Do You Sell
Sister Lauras Food ?**

The question is often asked nowadays.
The Chemist who does not stock Sister
Lauras Food is missing a good line.

Sister Lauras Food is achieving great
success as a preparation for weakly
babes and for invalids and the aged.

It makes milk digestible and is invaluable
in cases of malnutrition.

It is a thoroughly reliable line and one
that brings a handsome return.

Samples and advertising matter free on application.

**SISTER LAURAS INFANT FOOD CO., LTD., 156 Vincent Street,
GLASGOW.**

SAPONINE

(SOLUBLE),

MANUFACTURED BY

C. W. FIELD, LTD.,

Cambrian Mills, LIVERPOOL.

Special Terms to Wholesalers and large Consumers

Aerated Water Plants

For more than half-a-century "B. & F." aerated water plants and machines have been noted, the world over, for the high quality of waters produced and for their economy and reliability in working.

The models illustrated below are designed for bottling high-quality waters on a small scale. They are simple to work, reliable in use, and can be operated by either hand or mechanical power.

"COMPACT"

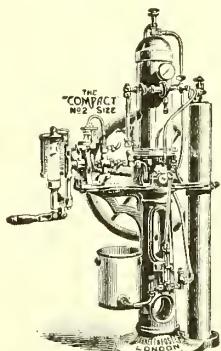
Aerated Water Plants

"Compact" Plants contain, on one base, a pump, water-container, saturating cylinder and all connections, pressure reducing valve and one or two filling machines for dealing with syphons or ball-stoppered bottles. No gas-work is needed—only a supply of liquefied CO₂—the pressure at which this is stored in the tube being utilised to saturate the water driven into the cylinder by the pump. To commence work all that is necessary is to fill the supply pan, connect the gas-tube to the cylinder and start the pump.

PRICES :

Complete and ready for work.
Size Output in With filler With 10 oz. bts. for either both *per day by bottles or fillers hand.
No. 1. 600 doz. £57 • £60
" 2. 350 " £45 • £48
" 3. 200 " £33
A smaller machine is supplied at £20. EXTRAS—Syrup pump for bottle filler, £2 2/0. For syphon filler, £5 5/0. Power-pulleys for Nos. 2 & 3 sizes, £3 3/0.

*When fitted for power double these outputs.



"NIAGARA"

Aerated Water Plants

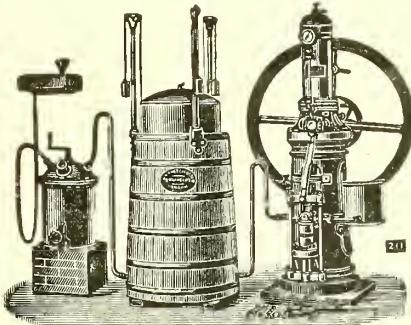
The exceptionally high quality of waters bottled on this plant is causing it to rapidly supersede all other types. Each plant includes an acid tank, generator, gasometer and all connections for attaching to the soda-water machine. The pump can be actuated either by hand or by mechanical power, and fillers are fitted for dealing with any make or shape of aerated water bottle or syphon. Full instructions for working and for the manufacture of gas are sent with each plant.

PRICES :

Complete and ready for work,

From £30.

Full particulars on application.



"ROUNDABOUT"

Back-pressure Filling Machines

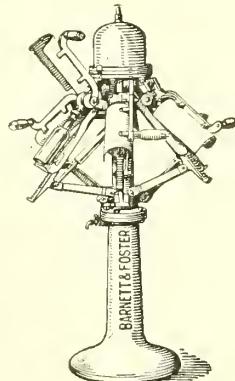
The "Roundabout" is a fair sample of the value we offer in filling machines. It will fill any make, size or shape of mineral water bottle with better beverages, at 50% lower cost than any non-back pressure filler. The 3-head size illustrated will fill 45 doz. 10 oz. bottles per hour, with perfect soda-water at 60 lb. cylinder pressure and leave 50 lb. in the bottle. This means a tremendous saving in carbonic acid gas, greatly reduced bottle breakage and a corresponding economy in syrup and aerated water.

PRICE :

Complete and ready for work.
£28.

Other sizes have 6, 9, 12, 18 and 24 filling heads.

Equally economical machines for filling ball-stoppered bottles & syphons.



BARNETT & FOSTER, Engineers

(Proprietors of GALLOWAY BROTHERS),

Niagara Works, 26½ Eagle Wharf Road, London, N.
And at BOLTON, LANCS.

Telegrams: "Drinks London."
" Soda Bolton."

No. 120

Telephones: London: North 1605
" Bolton 545.

May, Roberts' Traveller.

No. 4023 CITY.

OCTOBER 30, 1915

LONDON & DUBLIN.

FOR THE TROOPS.**TRENCH POWDER.**

In Nickel Sprinkler Top Packages.

2/- per dozen.

12 dozen lots, 1/9 per dozen.

Less 5% Discount.

FOR THE TROOPS.**WATER
STERILISING
TABLETS.**

50 in bottle, attractively labelled.

7 6 per dozen.

Less 5% Discount.

• • •

These are prepared from an approved and tested formula and are guaranteed to destroy the germs of

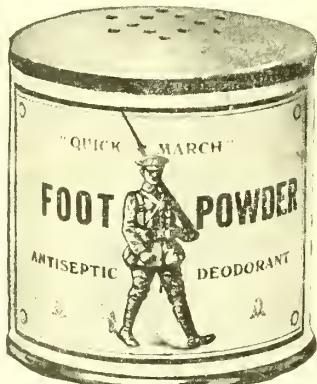
**TYPHOID,
CHOLERA,
&c. &c.****FOOT POWDER.**

In Nickel Sprinkler Top Packages.

2/- per dozen.

12 dozen lots, 1/9 per dozen.

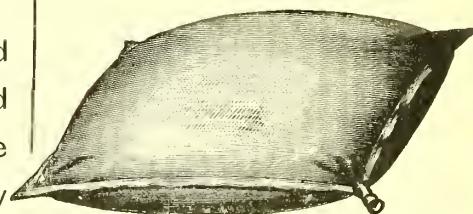
Less 5% Discount.

**FOR THE TROOPS.****FORMALIN
THROAT
LOZENGES.**

3/9 per dozen.

3 doz. lots, 3/6 per dozen.

Less 5% Discount.

**AIR PILLOWS.**

Khaki Cloth.

18" x 12".

3/8 each.

Less 5% Discount.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.

7, 9 & 11 Clerkenwell Rd.,
LONDON, E.C.

AND AT 16 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., MUST BE PREPAID (except in the case of serial advertisers), and to ensure prompt insertion.

REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done.

PROVIDED the MONEY IS TELEGRAPHED

at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 3617 Central (3 lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus Cannon London." (Three words counted as two.)

BEST RESULTS
EVERY WEEK!

THE PUBLICITY IT PAYS TO PAY FOR.

That is what advertisers in
The Chemist and Druggist
Supplement secure. Not in-
definite returns from spasmodic and inflated
circulation, but regular, steady success—the
best possible in the Drug Trade. It gives

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone Number: City 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—LONDON, W. (Main Business Road).—Retail and Dispensing Business of good class; returns between £1,600 and £1,700; gross profit 50 per cent.; modern front and window enclosure; good residence; moderate rent; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and £500 for lease and goodwill.

2.—PUTNEY BRIDGE (Within Easy Distance of).—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photo Sundries; returns about £1,800, showing steady increase; net profit £350; handsomely fitted, double-fronted shop, fully stocked; terms, valuation and £50 premium for goodwill.

3.—LONDON, N. (Distant Suburb).—Established Business, Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing, and Optical; returns under manager between £1,000 and £1,100; gross profit £437; price £650, or valuation terms would be considered.

4.—ON THE RIVERSIDE.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; unopposed; returns about £750, at good prices, and capable of increase; net rent £24; ill-health cause of sale.

5.—KENT.—Good middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business; main thoroughfare in nice residential suburb; returns £700; net profit one-third; well-appointed house; held on lease; price £450.

6.—MAIDA VALE (Near).—Light Retail and Dispensing, with Optics; returns at the rate of £1,000; no active opposition; price £450, for which good value is offered.

7.—LONDON, S.E. (Good Residential Locality).—Retail and Dispensing Business; held by vendor over 21 years; returns £650; net profit £200; all open to full investigation; excellent residence; new lease; fully stocked and well fitted; terms, valuation, without premium for goodwill.

8.—SEASIDE RESORT (South-West of England).—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business for immediate sale for valuation of stock and fixtures; returns £2,500, at good prices; commodious residence, with good warehouses; handsomely fitted Pharmacy; situated in the leading thoroughfare.

9.—LANCS (Main Marketing Thoroughfare).—Ready-money Retail, with excellent Optical connection; returns £1,370, yielding about £600 net profit; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be arranged equitably.

10.—SURREY (About 30 Miles from London).—Price £300, or valuation of stock and fixtures; Village Business, returning between £450 and £500, and giving a net profit of one-third. comfortable residence; moderate rental, including stable, etc.

11.—CHESHIRE.—Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns average £500; gross profit £220; rent £32, which includes residence; price £350, or near offer.

12.—SUSSEX (In the Heart of the Country).—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business; returns show a steady increase, now £326, with net profit £300 (proof given); rent £50 on lease; comfortable residence and private entrance; small garden.

13.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Unopposed Mixed Country Retail Business; returns £700 to £800; estimated net profit £200; roomy house, with garden stocked with fruit trees; rent only £21 10s.; valuation of stock and fixtures only required; part payment entertained.

14.—YORKS (Large Manufacturing Town).—Vendor will accept about the value of stock and fixtures for early release; ready-money Retail, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns £1,050; net profit £350; rent £19 10s.; cash about £650 required.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BRETT & CO.

Licensed Valuers,
73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester." Telephone 1934.

F. J. BRETT, M.P.S.,
GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL VALUATIONS.
NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE.

£2,800 returns.—LAKE DISTRICT.—Good-class General Retail and Agricultural, with exceptionally valuable Proprietaries, one of which could with capital be extended indefinitely; net profit £560; reasonable goodwill and stock and fixtures at valuation, about £2,000.

£1,300 returns.—YORKSHIRE.—Good-class suburb of large town; Dispensing and high-class Retail for valuation of stock and fixtures, about £900.

£450 returns.—LIVERPOOL.—Branch Retail; now doing £9 weekly, with right man could do £20; price £170.

£400 returns.—MANCHESTER.—Nice-class Retail in pleasant suburb; ample scope; rent £26; price £100.

£900 returns.—LANCS.—General Retail, at good prices; at valuation, about £400.

£550 returns.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Very old-established Business in market town; neglected; exceptional chance for increase; at value of stock and fixtures, about £400.

We have cash Buyers for businesses from
£500 to £5,000.

Valuations conducted upon the shortest notice
at moderate fees.

BERDOE & FISH

VALUERS & TRANSFER AGENTS,
35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, City.

Telephone: 1809 CENTRAL.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—HOME COUNTY (35 Miles Out).—First-class Dispensing and Retail Business in most desirable town; returns £1,200; excellent profits; plenty of scope; good house, etc.; price £700, or £100 and valuation; personally recommended.

2.—YORKS (West Riding).—Middle-class Business in large manufacturing town; returns over £1,000; net profit £350; very low rent; good premises, pleasantly situated; price £650, little more than valuation.

3.—NORTH-EAST YORKS.—Profitable Cash Retail, with valuable Wine Licence; returns £900; net profit £360; central position; splendid premises; price £475 cash.

4.—WILTS.—Unopposed Light Country Retail, with Mineral Waters; returns £1,200; net profit £300 clear; large house and garden; stock worth £650; price £700.

5.—NORFOLK.—Good-class Business, in large town; neglected; returns £800; plenty of scope; corner position; low rent; price £350; £100 can remain; strongly recommended.

6.—CARDIFF.—Good middle-class Cash Retail; returns £1,400; net profit about £375; large house, garden, etc.; heavily stocked shop; price simply valuation, about £800; trial allowed.

7.—MIDDLESEX.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; pleasantly situated; returns over £1,500; net profit fully £400; modern, up-to-date Pharmacy, well stocked; price about £950.

8.—LONDON, W.—Good-class suburban Retail, returning about £1,150; net profit £400; fine position; well stocked; price £750 cash.

9.—SURREY SUBURB.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,450; good profits; books properly kept; well fitted and stocked; nice house; price £900.

10.—LONDON, S.W. (Few Miles Out).—Profitable Light Retail, under manager; returns £700, can easily do £1,000; low rent; well stocked; price £325, or offer.

STOCKTAKINGS.

We undertake stock takings on a very low scale of commission or an agreed fixed fee, and also price out Chemists' own stock takings. Please apply for our terms.

Businesses Wanted. Buyers Waiting.

PARSON C. BAKER

1 MOUNTFIELD ROAD, CHURCH END, FINCHLEY, N.

50 years' experience in every branch of business.

Recommended by— BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.

MEGGESON & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. Finchley 812.

BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

All correspondence should be addressed as above.

And at 174 VICTORIA ST., S.W. PH.C. Tel. No. Victoria 37.

BEST position leading thoroughfare large South Coast winter and summer resort; old-established Dispensing and Family Retail; £1,600 to £1,700 returns at good prices; good house; can be let off to Dentist; price, very small goodwill and valuation, about £1,000.

LEADING thoroughfare, West End; handsome shop; flats above are let to pay the whole rent; returns £1,000 at fair prices; sold to determine partnership; price £500 or offer; introduction given and every facility for investigation offered; books kept.

GOOD Suburban Business; nice neighbourhood, North London; modern house and shop, well fitted; returns £1,000; continuous increase; price, small goodwill and valuation.

CORNER site in principal City thoroughfare; shop and basement with four floors (two rooms each) over same, now unlet, should produce £150; returns nearly £1,200; unlimited scope; price £500 or offer, or valuation; no goodwill; rent £200; books audited yearly; introduction given; new agreement for tenancy.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

CHEMISTS' VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS,
AND EXPERT STOCKTAKERS,

45a MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Telegraphic Address: "Tomtom."

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every
10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

IRON BRIDGE, SHROPSHIRE.—Drug Stores; well fitted and stocked; clean; market town, main street; only opposition one qualified man; population about 5,000; good 9-roomed house; healthy, lovely district; rent £27 10s., let off 5 rooms, £15; owner leaving district; splendid chance N.H.I., Optics, and Dentistry; business dropped to £5 week under Manager, but owner did £15 for years; profits now more than half; £125 or near, part could remain; honestly worth £250, but must sell quickly; genuine bargain. Baynard, Madeley, Salop.

LANCASHIRE.—Good-class Retail Business for Sale; first-year tenancy, £500; can be greatly improved; Wine licence and Optical trade; good profits; price £500 or nearest; good reasons disposal. Apply, "M." (25/12), Office of this Paper.

LONDON (City).—Wholesale Druggists' Sundries; exceptional circumstances compel Sale; returns about £2,500; net profit about £500; large stock; rent of offices and warehouse £69. Apply, W. Ewart Grainger, Solicitor, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, Holborn.

LONDON, E.—Old-established Retail; large, double-fronted corner; nice house; rental £40 and taxes; average weekly returns £12 10s. without Insurance; no opposition; big Panel available; £456 Insurance (additional) last year; open to reasonable offer. Young, 73 West Ferry Road, Millwall, London, E.

LONDON, N.W.—Old-established Drug Store for Sale; going at sacrifice; good working-class busy neighbourhood; would suit qualified or unqualified man with little capital; splendid opening for N.H.I. and Dentistry. Apply, 29/4, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Business for immediate Disposal; main-road position; good opening for Photographic and Dentistry; turnover between £500 and £600; lock-up shop; rent £50; price £250, or offer. 30/6, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLESEX.—Good-class Family Retail in pretty residential district; established nearly 11 years; proprietorship unchanged; returns average £860; can be increased; net profit £255; valuer's report can be seen; rent £60 on lease; excellent house, side entrance; Pharmacy, double-fronted, mahogany fitted, well stocked; price £500 net cash. 29/31, Office of this Paper.

NEAR London.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business for Disposal; owner, who is a Dental-Chemist, is finding it impossible to carry on the dual business owing to lack of assistance; returns for Pharmacy alone last year £800; rent £50, lease; business thoroughly genuine, and every investigation courted; price about £550. 30/34, Office of this Paper.

NOTTINGHAM.—Rare opportunity, owing to labour scarcity; well-established Retail Business, with excellent prospect of improvement; shows £5 weekly profit; price £250, or arrangement to suit client; good house and garden. 30/14, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale at Any Price.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Shipping Business; returns £500; net profit £200; owner wishes to enlist; cash bargain. Apply, 26/24, Office of this Paper.

FOR Immediate Sale.—Excellent Druggist's Business at Helsby, Cheshire; growing population; splendid district; an exceptional opportunity for a young qualified man; very low price to immediate purchaser. Apply, Parkin S. Booth, F.A.A., Accountant to the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool, and London.

GENUINE Cash Business in South Wales colliery district; present net cash returns under management £800; Insurance work extra £250; every investigation offered to bona-fide purchaser; average net profits £250; large sale of own preparations, and no Side-lines; price £500; part payment entertained; owner anxious to enlist. "Reliable" (29/18), Office of this Paper.

LIIGHT Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic; splendid opening for Dentistry and Optics; returns over £500, steadily increasing; last year's net profit £150; healthy London suburb, 8 miles out. "Miller" (29/8), Office of this Paper.

NICE compact profitable little Business on main road of Lancashire manufacturing town; 17,000 inhabitants; only one other Chemist; owner wishes to enlist; will sacrifice to prompt purchaser; all books shown; good living accommodation; low rent; splendid opening for Optics; this is a unique opportunity for a beginner. 27/3, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business for Sale; County of Durham; main thoroughfare of busy commercial town; double-fronted corner Shop, mahogany fittings, stock good condition; low rental; twelve doctors in immediate neighbourhood; nearest Chemist 300 yards; living accommodation above shop, and purchase of premises if desired; Post Office attached; Proprietor retiring. Apply, 31/24, Office of this Paper.

WHOMO will help?—One who is willing and eager to join the Army is prevented from so doing until he can dispose of his business; no goodwill asked for a thriving concern, only valuation of the stock and fixtures; a few weeks' trial offered to show it is a sound investment; capital required £750-£800. 20/19, Office of this Paper.

SALES BY TENDER.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX.
RE THE LATE MR. W. HARRIS-JONES.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO. are instructed to offer by Tender, M as a going concern, the Chemist's Business situate at The Promenade, Great Malvern. The returns are between £800 and £900 per annum (formerly £2,000), at very good prices, comprising mainly of Dispensing and Family Retail trade, including own Proprietaries. The premises include a splendid house of 12 rooms and stores, with private entrance, and every convenience for sub-letting if desired.

The shop has double front, is attractive, well fitted, and fairly stocked.

Orders to view, particulars, and forms of Tender may be obtained from Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ACHEMIST open to Buy good sound Business, with takings £1,500 to £2,500; medium rent; moderate price; cash ready for a genuine concern; London or South Coast; replies treated in confidence. "Business" (29/29), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST wants medium-sized Business in London, S.W., or Richmond, Kingston, Wimbledon district; part cash, remainder by arrangement; or Managership, with view to early succession. Particulars, in confidence, to "Richmond" (28/37), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Business in Lancashire; Manchester district preferred; neglected one not objected to if in good position; bank reference given if required. State particulars to "Ensee" (26/40), Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

No. 422 National Cash Till for Sale; prints ticket and adds; good machine; takes sales up to £5. Letters to "J. A.", 20 Cloudesley Road, Islington.

VACUUM Evaporating Pan, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, copper; evaporating surface about 100 gallons hour; with pump complete £170. J. Watson & Co., 61 Union Street, Borough, London, S.E.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ACHEMIST is wanting a Partnership, in the suburbs or South Coast preferred; cash £400 to £500 waiting; must be genuine paying concern where capital would develop business; all replies confidential. "Partner" (29/029), Office of this Paper.

DENTAL ROOMS WANTED.

DENTIST, unregistered, doing good-class work, wishes to meet Chemist having suitable rooms in good situation, for Branch practice; two or three days a week; within easy reach of London Bridge, New Cross, or Lewisham Junction; open to consider a working arrangement. Particulars to "B. Y." (22/30), Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

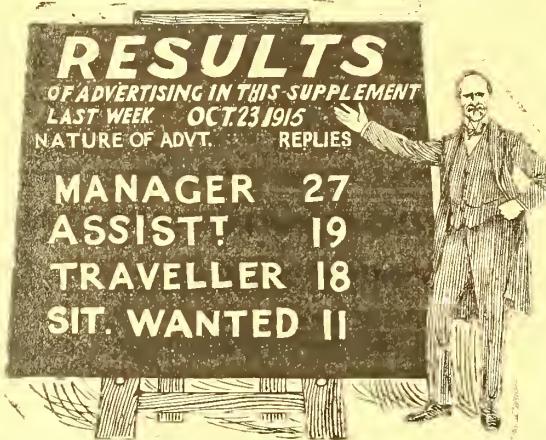
CHEMIST.—House and Shop to Let; good opening; no Chemist in the neighbourhood; now Wholesale Druggist; rent £40; 38 St. Peter's Street, Islington. May be viewed, or apply A. Farrant, 15 Maryland Road, Wood Green.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

BRADFORD.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant or Junior for Family business and N.H.I.; comfortable berth. Apply, with particulars, R. H. Stephenson, Chemist, 84 Barkerend Road.

CANTERBURY.—Minor qualification wanted for Light Retail business; lady or gentleman; abstainer preferred; no Sunday duty and easy position. State salary, which must be moderate, and references satisfactory; Maudson, 34 St. Peter's Street, Canterbury.

CORNWALL.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors) for an old-established Country business; permanency for a suitable man. Apply, stating experience and salary required, C. Wakeham & Son, Chemists, Helston.

DONCASTER.—Junior or Improver; Light Retail and Dispensing; with some knowledge of Photography; outdoors; easy hours; 8 to 7.30, Thursday 1, Friday 8.30, Saturday 9; no Sunday duty. State age, height, references, and salary required to Hodgson & Hepworth, Ltd., Doncaster.

DONCASTER.—Wanted, qualified, to Manage small Branch in pleasant mining district. Apply, stating wages, etc., to Manager, Drug Department, Co-operative Society.

FULHAM, S.W.—Wanted, energetic Manager, with good references, for Branch shop. State qualifications, salary required, and usual particulars, J. Day, 113 Dawes Road, Fulham, S.W.

GLoucester.—Wanted, lady Assistant for Retail and Dispensing. Apply, with usual particulars, W. Marchant, Chemist and Optician, 209 Barton Street, Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE.—Required (end of November), for good-class Retail and Dispensing business in the country, unqualified Assistant; not under 20; Dispensing and good-class trade experience essential; comfortable indoor berth away from business; short hours. James Keeble, Chemist, East Liss, Hants.

KINGSTON Union.—Junior female Dispenser wanted for Infirmary premises.—The Guardians of the Poor of the Kingston Union invite applications for the post of qualified female Dispenser (non-resident), Junior, at their Infirmary, Kingston-on-Thames. The salary will be £65 per annum. Forms of application for the appointment, which should be returned at once, with copies of testimonials of recent date, can be obtained at my office, on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Selected candidates will have notice to attend. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Poor-Law Officers' Superannuation Act and Acts amending same. The candidate elected will be required to produce medical certificate of physical fitness for the office. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, including any application to the Guardians of this Union for testimonials, will disqualify. The Guardians are not pledged to elect any candidate.—Chas. W. Dash, Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, Coombe Road, Kingston-on-Thames, 27th October, 1915.

LANCASHIRE.—Unqualified, for Light Retail and Photographic. State salary required, also references, experience, "Eunonymin" (26/9), Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Unqualified Junior Assistant required for comfortable permanency; progressive salary. State when at liberty, "Preston" (111/29), Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Active Junior as temporary (possible permanency); gentlemanly turnover apprentice might suit; select business; hours 9 to 7.30, two hours off for meals; half-holiday; free Sundays; comfortable berth; outdoors. Full particulars and salary, 30/1, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Elderly qualified man required, mostly for Dispensing; easy hours; work light; state when at liberty. 29/11, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Unqualified Assistant required for high-class business; comfortable berth and progressive salary; permanency. "Chemicus" (29/110), Office of this Paper.

LONDON County Asylum, Hanwell, W.—Dispenser (Locum Tenens) required for at least four weeks; Pharmaceutical qualifications; £2 2s. a week, with dinner daily. Apply, in writing to the Medical Superintendent, giving particulars of qualifications and references.

LONDON (Suburb).—Competent Assistant, also a Junior; both outdoors; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; salary offered an improvement of 7s. 6d. per week on last permanent berth. State age, height, experience, and when disengaged, 26/32, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—An experienced Assistant, also Junior or Improver; time off for attending lectures or study if desired. Apply, letter only, stating experience, names of references, when disengaged, and salary expected (in- or out-doors) in each instance, "Chemist," 115a Stoke Newington Road, N.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors) for Dispensing and Photographic business. Apply to A. Goldthorpe, M.P.S., 70 Herbert Road, Plumstead, S.E.

RETURNING PHOTOS, Etc.

Advertisers in this Section who receive portraits and copies of testimonials from applicants with a stamped addressed envelope for reply are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

LONDON, S.E.—An elderly qualified Assistant; hours 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.; close Thursdays at 1 p.m.; no Sunday duty; outdoors; Dispensing optional. The Prosser Roberts Co., Pharmacists, 323 Walworth Road.

LONDON, S.W.—Required, an Assistant for the Counter, of gentlemanly appearance; hours of work approximately 8.45 to 6 p.m. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "L. J.", 1179, Sells' Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.W.—Reliable Assistant wanted for good-class Dispensing and Light Retail business, with Photographic; outdoors. Marshall & Co., 93 Streatham Hill, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Assistant for good-class trade; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duties; comfortable hours; good salary. Durbin, 24 Market Place, Kingston-on-Thames.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant; indoors; must be a neat and accurate Dispenser and accustomed to good-class business. Apply, stating salary and usual particulars, to J. Selley, 202 Earl's Court Road, South Kensington, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Messrs. G. Jolley & Co. require the services of a capable Assistant immediately. Apply, by letter or personally, to "H. J. K.", 13 Curzon Street, London, W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Manager required, age about 40; must have had good experience and be energetic; plenty of scope for ability and earnestness. 111/92, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (West End).—Assistant; whole- or part-time; suit student or elderly man; high-class Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. Apply, Harris & Co., 30 King Street, St. James' Square, London, S.W.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted at once, lady, Minor qualification, to take charge for duration of war of Pharmacy in busy neighbourhood; must be reliable and energetic and good Window-dresser; liberal salary to one who is trustworthy. Apply, Shand & Orr, 301 Regent Road, Salford.

MANCHESTER.—Junior (outdoors) for General Retail and N.H.I. work. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to J. Bell, Pharmacist, London Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Manager, preferably over military age; good opportunity for first-class man. State salary required, when at liberty, and full particulars to 29/17, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Assistant; qualified preferred; also Junior or Improver. State age, height, and full particulars, references, and salary required (outdoors), Jeans, 151 Oxford Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, a Second Dispenser, with good-class business experience; outdoors; no Sunday duty. State age, experience, and salary expected, Mottershead & Co., 7 Exchange Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant wanted; middle-aged or elderly; outdoors, or house provided if required. Give full particulars in first letter, "Chemist," c/o C. Harrison & Sons, Chemists' Sundries, 26 Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; would suit elderly gentleman. Apply, sending full particulars, to "Quillol," c/o John Quilliam & Co., Ltd., Canterbury Brush Works, Manchester.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—Junior Assistant wanted (indoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing. State age, height, references, and salary required, enclosing photo, to T. W. Jones, 55 Bohemia Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SHEFFIELD.—Qualified; outdoors; lady or gentleman; knowledge of Photography a recommendation; Cash business. Please give full particulars, age, experience, etc., and enclose photo, H. G. Williams, 118 The Moor.

SHEFFIELD.—Wanted, at once, a qualified Assistant for the Mixed Retail trade in a working-class district; one having had some experience in this class of trade preferred; N.H.I. permanency; Thursday half-holiday; no Sunday duty; outdoors; references to be sent for strict investigation. Exor. J. Watts, 596 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.

SOUTH COAST.—Ordinary Retail and Prescribing, some N.H.I. work; Extractor with knowledge of Dentistry preferred, but not essential if willing to learn. State full particulars as to age, experience, references, when at liberty, and salary required, 29/40, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Assistant required; experienced; permanency, with good salary. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

SOUTH WALES.—Qualified Manager, age about 40, required for progressive business; permanency; Welshman preferred. "Wales" (29/011), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Wanted, immediately, reliable Assistant (not eligible for military service), or lady Dispenser and Book-keeper; good salary to the right person; no Sunday duty; half-holiday Thursday; hours 9 to 8, Saturday 10.30. Please give full particulars first letter, age, experience, salary required, etc., to Francis, Chemist, New Tredegar.

SUSSEX.—Assistant (Junior); good-class business; easy hours; no Sunday; outdoors; suit a delicate man. Brooke, Pharmacist, Crawley.

TORQUAY.—Assistant; qualified; outdoors; Light Retail and Dispensing. Full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary required, enclosing photo, Frederick March, 34 Fleet Street, Torquay.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, London, W.C.—Wanted, Assistant Dispenser; salary to commence £130 per annum. Apply to C. H. Hampshire, Pharmacist.

WALSALL.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant. Apply, with full particulars, salary required (outdoors), photograph (to be returned), G. Elliott & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Walsall.

A LOCUM wanted for three weeks, also an Assistant (lady or gentleman), for a Family Retail and Dispensing business. 29/14, Office of this Paper.

A N Assistant for good-class Country business; easy hours. State full particulars, F. Freeson, Pharmacist, Stevenage, Herts.

A SSISTANT; chiefly Dispensing; lady would suit, or ineligible for Army if gentleman; at once. Wallis, Ellesmere Port.

A SSISTANT wanted about the end of November, for good-class Retail and Dispensing; some N.H.I. work; capable and experienced; outdoor berth; married man preferred; qualified or otherwise. Apply, with usual particulars, stating salary required, to R. Barrat, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sevenoaks, Kent.

A SSISTANT, chiefly for Dispensing; must be neat and accurate in all details; not eligible for military service; application from qualified lady considered. Full particulars, age, salary, etc., to E. Prebble, 187 Kensington, Liverpool.

A SSISTANT wanted for good-class Dispensing and Retail; whole- or part time; single; to live on premises; board and lodgings found. Apply, with full particulars, to "Aconite" (28/20), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT required; qualified; outdoors; short hours; good experience. Apply, John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., 50 Wigmore Street, W.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, required for Mixed Country business; good references necessary. State age, salary, etc., W. Mousley, Chemist, Redditch.

A SSISTANT wanted soon; not over 45; outdoors; chiefly for Counter; also lady Assistant; good-class business; easy hours; no Sunday duty. State experience, age, salary required, and references, to H. Barnett, Chemist, Hythe, Kent.

A SSISTANT wanted in Retail and Dispensing business; outdoors. Full particulars to Charles Stevens, Chemist, Hampstead.

A SSISTANT wanted, Junior or otherwise, for Family, Retail, and Dispensing business. State age and full particulars to G. J. Lusher-Pentney, 98 Queen's Road, Dalston, N.E.

A SSISTANT wanted, good Stockkeeper and Dispenser, unqualified, as Junior; hours 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; no Sunday duty; good-class experience. State full particulars, age, references, and salary required (outdoors), to Mellin's Pharmacy, 48 Regent Street, London, W.

A SSISTANT, either lady or gentleman, used to good-class Dispensing business; smart and reliable; indoors or out, former preferred; comfortable home. State full particulars, references, height, and salary required. Nosworthy, 1 Baron's Court Read, West Kensington. 'Phone 2010 Western.

B ALKWILL & CO., Plymouth, require capable Assistant; one accustomed to good-class Dispensing business; outdoors.

BEAVAN & SON, Pharmacists, Harwich, Essex, require reliable Assistant, used to Dispensing, two kept. State salary (in or out-doors), age, experience, and references. Lady used to a Pharmacy or middle-aged gentleman, or active Partner would be entertained.

CAPABLE Junior or Improver; must be good Dispenser and accustomed to modern good-class Retail; very comfortable berth assured to suitable man. Send full particulars first letter, and salary required (indoors), enclosing recent photo, to Body, Westwood, Westcliff-on-Sea.

COMPETENT Assistant required at once. R. Burrows, Chemist, Gainsborough.

DISPENSER, male or female (outdoors), or Junior wishing to improve; first-class work. Apply, stating experience, salary required, etc., to C. A. Maries, Pharmacist, Waterloo, Liverpool.

DISPENSER required shortly, chiefly for Hospital work. Reply, stating full particulars of experience, etc., to Dix, Lancaster & Co., 8 High Street, Croydon.

DISPENSER.—A qualified woman Dispenser is required at once in a London office, to examine and scrutinise National Health Insurance Prescriptions. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, should be forwarded at once to 28/34, Office of this Paper.

ENARLY in January I shall require young Assistant or Improver, either sex; outdoors; comfortable place; easy hours for one requiring time for study; near University College. Usual particulars, Whitchurch, Chemist, 50 Goldsmith Street, Nottingham.

INSURANCE Committee for the County of Kent require the services of a female Dispenser; competent to check National Health Prescriptions. The appointment will be a temporary one for the duration of the war; salary 30s. to 35s. per week, according to experience. Applications to be forwarded immediately to Charles M. Watt, Clerk to the Committee, Station Road, Maidstone.

JUNIOR; indoors; good-class Dispensing; easy hours; half an hour off every day. State salary required, A. Cartwright, Chemist, Henley-on-Thames.

JUNIOR wanted at once, where good experience will be gained; outdoors. State experience and salary to "Alpha" (30/15), Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY hand wanted in Wholesale Laboratory; must be experienced. Apply, stating age, experience, and wages required, to Manager, General Apothecaries' Co., Ltd., 49 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

LADY Attendant.—Large firm of Store Chemists in populous Lancashire town require Lady Attendant for Surgical Department; must understand fitting of Elastic Hosiery, Abdominal Belts, Trusses, etc.; one who is looking for permanency preferred; age not under 28; 25s. weekly and commission. Particulars and references to 30/9, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (outdoors) for high-class Dispensing business; must be qualified. State experience, height, age, salary required, and references to Mr. de Faye, Pharmacist, David Place, St. Helier, Jersey.

LADY Dispenser; experienced. Hickman & Metcalf, Pharmacists, Newbury, Berks.

MANAGER, qualified; suit married man over military age; good-class Retail and Dispensing; reasonable hours; Assistant kept; pleasant town; first-class credentials required; also unqualified required; beyond military age. Photo and salary, Parkes, 109 Musters Road, Nottingham.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Portsmouth, require a capable Pharmacist as Manager; easy hours; good and progressive salary, with excellent prospects.

PELHAM YOUNG, Pharmacist, Hounslow, whose Assistant has just enlisted, will be glad of the immediate assistance of a gentleman until the end of the year who is well up in Dispensing and General Retail; personal interview at any time preferred; if by letter, please send full particulars. 'Phone, 153 Hounslow.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once. State particulars, salary, etc., to Newtons, The Pharmacy, Royton, near Oldham.

QUALIFIED Assistant, age about 50, for permanent and comfortable berth in the Midlands, near Birmingham. State age, salary required, and when at liberty, "Midland" (29/101), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; ineligible for Army; Dispensing, Counter, etc.; steady and reliable; good references required; London suburb. Please state salary, with usual particulars, and when disengaged, "Suburbia" (30/11), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED young Chemist required; capable and energetic. Quick, neat, accurate Dispenser; good Window-dresser and Counterman; one with enterprise, energy, and initiative, for a good working-class trade; to the right man this berth offers exceptional opportunities. State full particulars, in confidence, 256/72, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, single, also Junior (outdoors) required for Dispensing and Retail; only military eligibles need apply. Woodruff, Chemists, Cheadle, Cheshire.

SECOND Assistant in high-class Pharmacy; apartments and board, or, if lady, outdoors. Please state experience, salary required, etc., to R. Wood, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Windsor.

TRIMMING & CO., LTD., Chemists, Alton and Alresford, require a young, unqualified Assistant. Apply, stating full particulars, to A. F. Trimming, Alton, Hants.

UNQUALIFIED Manager at once for Portsmouth; must be a good Prescriber, total abstainer, and must have undeniable references; to take charge of a business. Apply, Anglo-American Pharmacy, 3 Soho Street, W.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted, with knowledge of Dispensing and Photography; good Counterman and Salesman essential. Apply, with fullest particulars, to Parke's Drug Stores, Ltd., 65 Harmood Street, N.W.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted, about 25; Counter and Dispensing, good class. State salary and experience, Vinoe, Pharmacist, Lancaster.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted immediately; Light Retail and Dispensing. State full details, Harrison, 25 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant for Drug Department, preferably ineligible for the Army; short hours; no Sunday duty; high-class Dispensing and Counter work. State salary, etc., to Cater, Stoffell & Fortt, Ltd., Bath.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, with good all-round experience in Counter work, Dispensing, and Photographics, required for quiet London business; elderly man not objected to if active. Apply, stating full particulars of experience and salary required, etc., to 27/8, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required. Apply, stating full particulars, to Neve, 10 Victoria Parade, Norbury

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; if married, live on premises; good lawn and garden; General Light Country trade and N.H.I.; permanency; half-holiday weekly; little Sunday work. Give full particulars, salary, etc., "Midlands" (30/32), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, in a few weeks' time, good Assistant (outdoors), for Dispensing and Counter; man over military age or competent lady. Apply, giving last two references, with age, salary, and photo (if possible), to G. A. Harmer, Pharmacist, Eastbourne.

WANTED, in a good-class business, an Assistant for the Dispensing Counter; either in- or out-doors. W. Adams, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Shrewsbury.

WANTED, a woman Pharmacist, with Minor qualification, as Locum for a period of about three months, for a Hospital in the North; Hospital experience desirable. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, and salary expected, to 27/15, Office of this Paper.

WANTED as early as possible, an Assistant of good experience, gentlemanly appearance and address; not eligible for military service. Apply, Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol.

WANTED at once, an Assistant, experienced or inexperienced, male or female. State full particulars, Durbin's Drug Stores, Ealing, W.

WANTED, an Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing business; some Photographic; Extractor and Prescriber; out-door; permanency. State age, salary required, etc., "Radford" (29/13), Office of this Paper.

WANTED as soon as possible, qualified man to take sole charge of good-class business in a market town, North Riding of Yorks; good salary to a competent man; applicants must be free from military service either through age or physical unfitness. Apply, with full particulars and references, to 30/31, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, competent qualified lady, with Retail experience; moderate hours, with good salary to right person; good-class trade in busy Yorkshire town. "Statim" (15/2), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; N.E. Lancs; comfortable out-door berth; easy hours. State full particulars and salary required. 31/23, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Junior for Friday and Saturday evenings only; Fridays 6.30 to 9.30 p.m., Saturdays 6.30 to 10.30 p.m. The Prosser Roberts Co., 87 Lambeth Walk, S.E.

£3 per week for capable, qualified lady or gentleman as Manager of middle-class business; must be quick and obliging; hours easy, work light; no Thursday evening duty. Apply, 181 Whitham Road, Sheffield.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

A WHOLESALE City house have a vacancy for a lady; Minor qualification. Write, giving full particulars as to experience, salary, etc., to "L." (15/70), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANTS required for the Drug Counter; only men not eligible for military service need apply; salary and commission. Apply, before 10.30 a.m., Record Office, Selfridge & Co., Ltd., Oxford Street.

A TTRACTIVE Commission or Side-line; active Representatives: a good connection; introduce new Speciality Chemists, Stores, and Wholesale, etc.; also Agents commanding Shipping connection. 31/21, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST for Manufacturing Toilet Preparations.—Selfridge & Co., Ltd., require in their Laboratory a man or woman with original ideas capable of bringing out new preparations; good salary and prospects for someone with initiative. Write to M. Gibbons, giving full details of experience.

COUNTERMEN, experienced Wets and Dries; also Despatch Clerks; good wages and permanency for suitable men. Apply, Evans Sons' Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close.

DRUGGISTS' Sundries.—Assistant with knowledge of Sundries and Surgical Instruments required for City warehouse. State age, experience, and wages required. Sundries Department, Dakin Bros., Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate, E.C.

E XPERIENCED Pill Coater wanted immediately. Apply, stating age, wages required, to Davies & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, The Bridge Street, Derby.

F OREMAN Packer; 45s. week; in Export Druggists'; only one with first-class Export experience in packing fragile goods and having had others under his control need apply. Full particulars to 32/9, Office of this Paper.

F OREWOMAN, strong personality, accustomed to the Drug trade, to fill Assistant Warehouseman's position, Checking and Despatching orders, required by Druggist (Wholesale), London. State age, salary, and experience, to "B. B." (17/11), Office of this Paper.

L ABORATORY Wet Floor.—Wanted, a man experienced in making Mixtures and private Recipes. Address, stating age, experience, and wages required, to "A." (15/68), Office of this Paper.

O WNING to enlistment of employees Messrs. R. A. Cripps & Son, Manufacturing Pharmacists, Hove, invite applications from Assistants for Wet-room Counter, Manufacture of Extracts, Tinctures, etc., and Office; not eligible for military service. Please state age, experience, and wages required for permanency.

P ACKED Goods.—Wanted, a few girls, with or without experience. State wages, etc., 14/020, Office of this Paper.

P ACKER wanted by Wholesale firm; also Wet Counterwoman and Dry-floor hand (male or female). State age, wages, and experience, 32/60, Office of this Paper.

P HARMACEUTICAL Chemist required in Wholesale department of large high-class firm of Chemists in the Provinces; would be required for Testing Drugs and Laboratory Preparations, and for Experimental work. Mention age, salary desired, and customary information. "S. J." (30/18), Office of this Paper.

P HARMACIST (lady) wanted for Analytical Laboratory in provincial Wholesale house. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, etc., to "Analytical" (9/71), Office of this Paper.

R ELIABLE Wet and Dry Countermen wanted for old-established Wholesalers in London, doing important Government work. Apply, stating experience and wages required, to 16/14, Office of this Paper.

R EQUIRED, an Export Despatch Manager. Full particulars to 14/20, Office of this Paper.

R EQUIRED at once, a reliable Laboratory Assistant, accustomed to making of Pharmaceutical preparations. State experience, age, and wages required. 32/6, Office of this Paper.

S HIPPING Clerk: export Drug trade. State experience, etc., to 14/200, Office of this Paper.

T ABLET Maker wanted: thoroughly competent; above military age. 12/11, Office of this Paper.

T ABLET Room.—Wanted, an experienced man accustomed to Coating, Granulating, and Tablet-making. Address, stating age, experience, and wages required, to "Borax" (15/680), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, in London Export Druggist's, a gentleman, about 30, with good experience of Pricing Invoices and one who has had some control of Juniors; a permanent and improving position can be offered to a competent man. Write, with full particulars, "Drugs," c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

WANTED, Junior Warehouseman, with knowledge of Proprietary Articles and Patent Medicines; age about 18; not eligible for military service. Apply, 16/6, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Invoice Clerks and Chemists' Assistants, for large provincial house; ladies preferred. Apply, "Salol" (16/16), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, lady Dispenser, unqualified: one with general experience who can assist in Perfumery department, Wholesale house. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars, 31/31, Office of this Paper.

W ET-COUNTER Senior hand required by London Wholesale house; ineligible; wages 35s. State age, experience, etc., to "A. A." (31/6), Office of this Paper.

W HOLESAL firm of Manufacturing Chemists in N.W. London require a lady Clerk. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to 31/30, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

A USTRALIA.—Good Assistant, married or single, wanted to go out and take charge of a Pharmacy in New South Wales; good home and salary assured. All particulars to W. Morse Evans, Casino, Australia.

B OMBA.—Assistant required at once for an old-established English firm; salary first year Rupees 300 per mensem, second year Rs. 325, third year Rs. 350; second-class passage paid out. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to "X. H. A. G.," S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

WANTED, for South Africa, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist, to Manage the Laboratory department of large Wholesale and Retail Chemists; state particulars, experience, and salary desired; passage paid. Write, "D. T. L.," o/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

rs. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every
10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

[HOME.] RETAIL.

ACHEMIST requires permanency immediately as Manager or Assistant; qualified; well educated; highly experienced; total abstainer. Hopkins, 99 Taybridge Road, Battersea.

AS Manager or Assistant; qualified; elderly, active; excellent references; in- or out-doors; disengaged. "Chemist," 3 Sedgley Road, Talbot Park, Bournemouth.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, married, desires permanency; 13 years' experience, London and South Coast. "Terehem," 9 Jameson Street, Kensington, W.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; West-End experience; disengaged; London only. "Quinine," 7 Knowle Road, Brixton, S.W.

ASSISTANT (22), good Dispenser, Counter, London experience, requires position shortly. "T. T." (29/26), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; Russian Pharmacist; 23; tall; energetic; experienced in London and Continental Dispensing and Laboratory. "S.," 16 Grosvenor Road, Canonbury, N.

ASSISTANT; 20; London experience; Dispensing and Photographic; South Wales preferred. 31/33, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; abstainer; volunteered, but not accepted; varied London and provincial experience; Dispenser, Retail, and Photographic; London or near. Barton, 193 West End Lane, N.W.

ELDERLY, active, desires engagement; temporary or take charge; near London; has furniture. 30/7, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY; qualified; morning and afternoon; 42; Grimsby. 27/9, Office of this Paper.

LADY, unqualified, as Assistant Dispenser; disengaged October 31. Saul, Digby Institute, Bournemouth.

LADY Dispenser, Hall qualification, desires post in or near London, with Doctor, or with Chemist if chiefly Dispensing; good testimonials. 26/13, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, experienced, wants one or two hours' Dispensing in afternoon; North or East London. 28/15, Office of this Paper.

LADY (young), two years' experience in Dispensing at General Hospital, Birmingham, seeks position, Birmingham district; short hours preferred. Durose, Highway House, Smethwick.

LADY Dispenser (Hall qualification) desires post with a Doctor or Hospital; age 50; has had a few months' experience last year; country preferred; would take temporary post as Assistant Dispenser with Chemist. Apply, 26/37, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser; qualified; or as Secretary, Doctor or Institution; 10 years' experience with Doctors; Bookkeeping. "C.," 313 London Road, St. Leonards, Sussex.

LADY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, experienced, desires post in Institution in London. Apply, 32/70, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; 26; single; quick Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; all-round experience. Offer terms to "Reliance" (26/54), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM work undertaken. Hepworth, Chemist, Loughborough.

LOCUM, temporary; 42; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; unqualified. Howes, 15 Hexthorpe Road, Doncaster.

MANAGER wants situation; experienced; used to up-to-date trade; good references; Lancashire or coast town preferred. State salary offered, etc., to 29/27, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; 5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. height; age 58; married; excellent references. 21/18, Office of this Paper.

MANAGERSHIP; qualified; view Partnership, succession; Family trade. 27/1, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; gentleman; experienced Secretary; qualified Dispenser. "Permanency," 50 Woodside Park Road, N.

PHARMACIST; elderly; single; well experienced; salary moderate; London. "P. L." 5 Blenheim Crescent, W.

PHARMACIST (27), experienced, London, West End, suburban, City, South Coast, Italian Riviera, etc., seeks good-class permanency. Trump, 19 Halsey Street, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 28; Manager or Assistant; extensive experience; abstainer; Locum or permanency. "Ajax," 101 Station Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Manager; married; 53; experienced; disengaged middle November. "Pharmacist," 1 Trafalgar Place, St. Margaret's Road, Cheltenham.

QUALIFIED Locum; elderly; good references. J. Green, 23 Victoria Road, Edmonton, N.

QUALIFIED; 45; single; North preferred; £3 a week. "Experientia" (29/28), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 29; tall; West-End and Provincial experience in high-class Pharmacies; disengaged. Full particulars, hours, salary, Williams, 5 Park Crescent, Torquay.

QUALIFIED Dispenser (lady) seeks employment with Chemist. "Dispenser," 4 Denison Road, Ealing.

UNQUALIFIED; 36; thoroughly experienced; either Laboratory or Retail; disengaged; ineligible for military service. Harris, 11 Dudley Road, Wolverhampton.

UNQUALIFIED; 29; married; good Dispenser, all branches; Continental experience; capable of charge; businesslike, reliable; well recommended; disengaged. Seddon, 81 Jesmond Avenue, Wembley.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant or Branch Manager; thoroughly experienced and reliable; permanency desired; married, no family; disengaged. Taylor, 56 Rector Lane, Tooting Bec, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (tall) desires position in high-class Pharmacy at once; Leeds or district preferred. Mortimer, 134 Tempest Road, Leeds.

UNQUALIFIED; experienced; General, Retail, or with Doctor; permanency; 27; married; London or near. Address, "Statim B.," 40 Woodside Court Road, near Croydon.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 4 years' Russian, 3 years' English experience; little Retail, but good Dispensing experience; London district preferable. Zingiber, 35 Courtwell Street, Bayswater.

YOUNG lady, six years' experience in Retail Chemists, desires situation; any district. 30/20, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

ADVERTISER requests offers for his services as Representative; energetic, tactful, live; London district preferred. Apply "Initiative" (30/35), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Traveller, excellent connection London areas, open to consider change; life-long Drug experience; moderate salary for permanency. 26/31, Office of this Paper.

FOREWOMAN desires engagement in a Wholesale house; years of experience in Labelling, Capsuling, etc.; good disciplinarian. 32/5, Office of this Paper.

LADY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, experienced, desires post in Wholesale house in London. Apply, 32/7, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, with extensive experience of the manufacture in large quantities of Packed Goods and Toilet Specialities, seeks appointment. 32/3, Office of this Paper.

SURGICAL Instruments.—Experienced Assistant, 31, good references, desires change. 28/9, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; Liverpool district; Sundries or Specialities; splendid connection; whole- or part-time. 26/33, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, good connection London Chemists, Stores, open additional line, Drngs, Surgical Dressings. 26/031, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, qualified Chemist, experienced, energetic, and successful, with excellent selling record and connection, requires engagement by good Drug or other house; intimate knowledge Drug and allied trades, and first-class references; disengaged. "Vivum" (29/50), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED. (Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

1s. for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies, or elsewhere abroad.

MAJOR (25), thoroughly reliable, seeks engagement in South Africa; Laboratory or otherwise; West End and South African experience. 28/40, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNICKS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone, 81 Lee Green.

Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—203 Claudius Ash Ordinary, 18s. 10*d.*; 455 5*l* per cent. Preference, 18s. 6*d.*; 300 United Indigo Ordinary, 4s. 6*d.*; 120 Mazawattee Ordinary, 1s. 4*d.*; 200 Beng's Ordinary, 32s. 3*d.* x.d.; 110 Peacock Preference, 19s. 1*l*. 6*d.*; 200 Lamson Paragon 5*l* per cent. Preference, 17s. 6*d.*

Wanted (subject).—£1,000 Idris Debenture Stock; 200 Lewis & Burrows Preference.

Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster.

CHEMIST'S Fittings.—Second hand; large stock of high-class Drug Fittings, Piano Wall Cases, Dispensing Screens and Counters, Glass Counters, Counter Cases, Perfumery Cases and Desks, Counter Drawers; absolute bargains; cheapest house for Window Enclosures, Mirrors, Glass Shelves, Modern Shopfronts, Improvements, etc.; plans prepared; estimates free. Mills' Shopfront, Shopfitting, and Glass Facia Works, 163-165 Old Street, London, E.C. Phone, London Wall 550.

SECOND-HAND Drug Fittings, cheap, all sizes.—Silent Salesman, Glass Counters, Wall-cases, Window-enclosures, Screens, Iron Safes and Partitioning; Shop-fronts and Glass Facias a speciality. Farley's, Chemists' Shopfitters, 227-227a Old Street, E.C.

SECOND-HAND SHOW-CASES AND SHOP-FITTINGS.—5-ft Piano Wall-case, £10 10*s.*; Perfume Case and Desk, Mirror back and Glass Shelves, 58s.; Marble-top Sponge-case, 75s.; 4-ft Silent Salesman Case, 3 ft. high and 2 ft. wide, 2 Plate-glass Shelves, £7 10*s.*; 6-ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter, Mirror centre, £7 15*s.*; hundreds of other bargains. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

SECOND-HAND Chemists' Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

BEST cash price paid for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

DECISIVE ACTION is essential if you wish to economise in your expenditure in Showcards.

SEND NOW and secure our **SPECIAL CLEARANCE LINES**

3, 12×9. Neatly Designed Cards for 2/6	Carr. Paid
12 Cards, 5½×3½ and 6×4, Various Tints, for 2/5	Two prices limit
12 " Shelf Slips, 12×1½ and 12×2, 3/-	each Card.

Special Advertising Line 2, 15×10, Designed Cards for 2/6

F. MERTEN & CO., 72 Marlborough Rd., HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

The object of this section is to facilitate the interchange of pharmaceutical products which are scarce at present owing to the War, and which the inquirers have failed to obtain through the customary business channels.

TERMS

Minimum charge (including registration fee) of **1/-** for six words or less; **2d.** per word beyond, prepay. Inquiries are inserted with a registration number attached to each item, and replies will be communicated direct to the inquirers by the Information Department of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

WANTED.

Principals having any of the following articles to dispose of are requested to notify the fact by postcard or otherwise stating quantity and price to

THE WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

"The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Beta-eucaine hydrochlor. or lactate, any quantity	Eugallol (29/38)
(14/30)	Metol (Hauff.) (30/30)
Bromural tablets (29/38)	Pyramidon-tablets (29/38)
Chloralamid (29/38)	Soda salicyl. (30/30)
Dartring lanoline (tubes) (29/38)	Sodium sozoiiodol (29/38)
	Stohr's Kissingen salts (29/38)

FOR DISPOSAL.

Bona-fide buyers of the following articles are requested to communicate their exact requirements promptly to us, and we shall place them in touch with sellers:

Acid. acetosal, 2 lb. (31/27)	Guaiacol carb., 8 oz. (27/4)
Acid. acetyl salicylat. tablets gr. 5, 6 lb. (28/8), and 1,000 tablets (27/4)	Helmitol compd. tablets (3 tubes) (31/20)
Ammon. salicylat. (discoloured), about ¼ lb. (31/20)	Ichthalbin, 1 oz. (31/20)
Ammon. salicylat. (white), about ½ lb. (31/20)	Liq. morphine tart., ½ lb., '98 (31/20)
Antitoxin tablets gr. 5, 1 oz. (31/20)	Phenacetin, 17 oz. (25/13)
Aspirin, B.P., 7 lb., whole or part (31/7)	Phenacetin (Bayer's), original packets, 2 lb. (31/27)
Atropine sulph., ½ oz. (31/20)	Phenacetin tabs. gr. 5, 500 (30/30)
Bromural, 1 oz. (31/20)	Phenacetin co. tablets, 500. (30/30)
Citrophen, 1 oz. (31/20)	Salophen, 1 oz. (31/20)
Cocaine hydrochlorid., 2 oz. (31/20)	Sod. salicyl., 4 lb. (31/27)
	Validol, 1 oz. (31/20)

Dose Tables for Students of Pharmacy.

NEW EDITION.

A TWENTY-EIGHT page booklet showing the adult doses in ordinary cases of the principal medicinal agents. The new Edition includes the doses in Imperial and Metric terms side by side; also contains Metric equivalents for Dispensing and a complete table of atomic weights, comprising the B.P. figures, and the International Committee's latest pronouncements ($O=16$ and $H=1$). The booklet measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., and can be carried in the vest pocket. To be obtained from "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for **FOUR PENNY STAMPS PER COPY.**

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny ~~per~~
word if we register the address and attach a number.
No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

FOR DISPOSAL.

DENTAL.

FOR sale, Telschow reflector; on movable stand; incandescent; new; list price £4, sell £2. James, Chemist, Cheshunt.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

FIVE 25-oz. tins quinine sulph. at 2s. 9d. oz., delivered. Fraser, Helmsdale.

2 lb. mist. acetylsal., D.F.'s, several gross 1½d. Nusop. Offers to Marshall, 91 West Green Road, Tottenham.

100 oz. quin. sulph., ½ lb. pulv. acetosalicyl., 1 oz. diuretin. Offers wanted to Milner's, 96 Askew Road, London, W.

WHAT offers? 100 oz. quinine, 7 lb. pot. brom., 7 lb. pot. iodid., all from first-class firms. 29/15, Office of this Paper.

10 oz. quin. sulph. and 25 oz. ferri et quin. cit. (Howard's); cash offers wanted. Dennis, Pharmacist, Saxilby, Lincs.

BEST cash offers; 100 oz. quinine, 8 oz. resorcin, 4 lb. bism. carb., 1 lb. mercury, 1 dram atrop. sulph. 24/1, Office of this Paper.

PHENOZONE tablets, gr. 5, 11 oz. for 20s. Sangster, Chemist, Hampstead, London.

SHOP FITTINGS.

NATIONAL cash register; perfect condition; total adder; detail strip printer; registers sales up to 9s. 11½d.; keys on the Bank system; £14 or nearest. Brindle, Chemist, Astley Bridge, Bolton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5-grain pill machine, in good condition, 10s.; 4 oz. ext. cannabis indicie, 15s.; 6 oz. 5-gr. phenacetin tablets, 10s., or nearest offer. 27/12, Office of this Paper.

O'BRIEN'S check till, counter case for brushes, Fig. 1 Evans' list, ten dental forceps, good condition; what offers? Young, Chemist, Newbridge, Ireland.

WANTED.

WANTED, liquorice, broken or block. Samples, prices, 46 Cumberland Road, Acton, W.

DENTAL specimen show-case wanted. State size and price. 25/13, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, 25 oz. quinine sulph. (B.W.'s or Howard's). State price. 30/4, Office of this Paper.

PLATINUM crucible, second-hand. State dimensions, weight, price. Belsher, Chemist, Bloxwich.

2½-oz. panelled cough-mixture bottles, Kay's essence shape. State quantity and price. W. V. Wright, Ltd., 25 Broadway, Hammersmith.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, S.W.

WANTED, tooth-brush case, revolving front, plate glass; also B.P., 1914; Squire's, 1914; and Hall and Knight's "Trigonometry." Rushton, Hall Green Parade, Birmingham.

Medical Gleanings.

Antiseptic Pastes in Wound-treatment.

In one of a series of articles on "The Medical Arrangements of the British Expeditionary Force" in the "B.M.J." (1915, I, p. 863) the special correspondent of that journal in Northern France states that there has been recently a distinct increase in the number of severely septic wounds reaching the base hospital at Boulogne, and in some of these there has been evidence of treatment at the Front with an antiseptic paste such as that suggested by Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart. (C. & D., February 20, p. 53). There appears to be grave discord between the clinical results obtained from the use of such a paste and the laboratory results on which the advocacy of its use is based. There seems to be a growing feeling that free and early drainage is essential in wound-treatment, and if this is secured the precise nature of the antiseptic introduced into the wound is a matter of less importance, provided that it does not lower the vitality of the tissues. Surgeons dealing with cases at the base hospitals consider pastes dangerous owing to their tendency to block drainage.

Strychnine in Cardiac Failure.

ACCORDING to "The Lancet," investigations by an American doctor—Mr. L. H. Newburgh—have settled definitely the point as to whether strychnine strengthens the heart when administered in cardiac failure. Some two years ago Dr. John Parkinson and Mr. R. A. Rowlands investigated the matter at the London Hospital, and concluded that strychnine has no effect which justifies its employment as a rapid cardiac stimulant in cases of heart-failure. As the evidence that a single dose of strychnine does not benefit heart-failure does not prove that its prolonged use is not beneficial, Dr. Newburgh investigated this point in eight cases of chronic heart-failure in which a careful regimen had produced no improvement. Strychnine was then given in doses varying from 0.03 to 0.1 grain, and the effect upon the pulse, respiration, urinary excretion, systolic and diastolic pressures was noted. None of the patients were benefited and compensation was not improved in the slightest, though in some of the cases strychnine was administered until toxic symptoms were produced. Four of the patients subsequently recovered compensation under digitalis. The conclusion is that neither pharmacological nor clinical evidence justifies the use of strychnine in the treatment of acute or chronic heart-failure.

Ringworm in the Tropics.

DR. A. J. CHALMERS, director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Khartoum, and Mr. A. Marshall, the senior bacteriologist, state that there are at least seven different species of fungi which have already been recognised as the causal agents of the ringworm met with in the Tropics. They have now found among schoolboys and youths in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan a new, and as yet undescribed, variety of tinea which they were able to cultivate in various media. This fungus belongs to the class of *Fungaceæ* of Linnaeus, called *Ascomycetes* by de Bary; it also belongs to the family *Cymnosaceæ* and to the genus *Trichophyton*. The authors propose to give it the name of *Trichophyton curri*. The alopecia patches caused by this fungus are small as a rule, and not very noticeable; the prognosis as regards baldness is apparently good, to judge at least by the cases already observed. A number of different remedies were tried in the treatment of this Soudanese form of ringworm, most of which, however, gave only temporary relief; the best results were obtained by the use of a special kind of tobacco-soap (*nicotiana-seife*) made in Bremen. With regard to prophylaxis it is thought that much may be done by regular and systematic medical inspection of all children in schools with a view to the discovery of parasitic diseases, and by prompt treatment as soon as evidence of ringworm is found. ("Lancet," 1915, I, p. 666.)

Minor Experiences.

THE following account of the Edinburgh examination is contributed by N. V. F. (162/10):

I presented myself at 4 Duke Street Lane at 10 A.M. precisely on the examination-day, and after the usual preliminaries I was sent, with about fifteen others, to DISPENSING, where the following paper was handed to me:

Hydrgarg. e. creta	...	...	gr. j.
Pulv. opii	...	...	gr. 4
Fiat pil. Mitte ix. Silver.			
Ext. bellad. vir.	...	...	3ss.
Glycerin, (by weight)	...	...	5l.
Iodi	...	...	o per cent.
Ft. pigmentum.			
Hydrgarg. perchlor.	...	...	gr. 20
Potass. iodid.	...	...	gr. v.
Tr. nucis vom.	...	...	mv.
Inf. calumb. ad	...	...	3ss.
Mitte 3vj. 3ss. t.d.s. ex aq.			

Make about five suppos. plumbi co., B.P.

Make a fly-blister for the left ear.

These were finished well before time, and, after the examiner had looked through the calculations and inspected each item, I was asked to come back at 2 P.M.

In PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, in the afternoon, I found the "salt" to consist of ferrous sulphate and mercuric chloride. The volumetric work was to estimate the amount of ferrous iron, grams in grams, in the solution provided. I used $K_2Cr_2O_7$, and my answer worked out 0.489 per cent. On handing in my work the examiner asked why I did not use KMnO₄. I felt rather doubtful about the afternoon's work, but the following morning I received notice to attend for oral a week later. The first subject was

PHARMACY.—The following are some of the questions asked: What is evaporation? The effect of reduced pressure on evaporation? What are vacuum pans for? Percolation? Why moisten the drug before placing in percolator? Difference between maceration and percolation? Why are tinctures prepared by the latter process made up to volume and those by the former process not? Then followed questions on distillation and destructive distillation. Name a B.P. substance made by destructive distillation. How make vin. ipecac.? Strength? Give preparation of ext. ipecac. liq. Estimation? Strength? How make acetum scillæ? Name preparations containing squills, and give strengths. How is ext. bellad. vir. mad? About what percentage of alkaloids does it contain? Give strengths of nux-vomica preparations. In what part of the poison schedule is tr. nucis vom.? Strength of liq. plumbi subacet. dil.? How made, and what is the alcohol for?

CHEMISTRY.—How make $KClO_3$? What happens when it is heated? Effect of heat on $KClO_3$? What is obtained when chlorine is passed through a cold solution of KOH? Give details of the commercial manufacture of chlorine and bromine. How make each in the laboratory? Action of HCl on $KClO_3$, with equation? What is obtained when steam is passed over heated iron? Formula for magnetic oxide of iron? How is ammonia obtained? Give equations. How is coal-gas made? Its constituents? How make methane?

BOTANY.—I was shown a transverse section of a woody stem, and instructed to describe it and write down the functions of the various parts: also an iris, of which a written description was required. The slide given to identify under the microscope was a longitudinal section of a dicot. stem showing sieve-tubes. Questions were asked on this. I was then shown half of a coconut, and asked to mention the parts that were missing. What is a pseudocarp? Shown a gooseberry. What is it? How do you know it is an inferior fruit? What are the white lines on it? The examiner then led me to a table, on which were laid out the plants for recognition, and told me to pick out those I knew and give their names. I found *Taxus baccata*, *Quercus Robur*, *Enanthe crocata*, *Solanum Dulcamara*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Faniculum capillaceum*, *Pinus sylvestris*, etc.

PRESCRIPTION-READING.—Translate into full Latin:

Chloral hydrate	...	...	16 grains
Syrup of orange,			
Water	...	...	of each equal parts to 1 fl. oz.

Make a mixture, and so label the bottle that the patient must take one teaspoonful four times a day, after meals.

Calculate the quantities required for the following:

Adrenine chloride	...	...	1 in 1,000
Sodium chloride	...	...	0.9 per cent.
Water	...	...	5l.

I had also to translate several badly-written prescriptions into English, and was asked about fifteen doses.

MATERIA MEDICA.—I was asked to identify and give the botanical sources and natural orders of bacl-fruit (what does it contain?); hyoseyamus-leaves (when are they collected?); nux-vomica seeds (constituents? estimation of ext. nucis vom. liq.); cascara sagrada (how distinguish it?); galls (how formed? constituents? what is tannic acid?)

This finished the examination, and after waiting a quarter of an hour I was informed that I had passed, and congratulated on a very good afternoon's work. I found the examiners patient and fair, and I am of opinion that a cool head and common sense go a long way towards bringing home the certificate.

The Minor in Six Weeks.

LAST year I wanted to pass the Minor examination in the autumn. Owing to various causes it was not possible for me to commence study until the middle of August, and then only after business-hours (4.30 P.M.). As the venture was inexpensive and entirely successful, it may interest prospective candidates to know how it was done.

For just over two years I had been entirely out of the trade and without the least occasion to keep up my knowledge. Previous to entering my present employment I had essayed the Bell Scholarship, but without success, although gaining qualifying marks. In no subject was I up to Minor standard, for I was "rusty" in all except in chemistry. One valuable asset I had—the habit of study was well formed. Many of the students I have met seemed to have one fault in common—they lacked commonsense methods in attacking the Minor. You have only to read down the syllabus to see that certain things have to be known—doses, strengths, ingredients of the various galenicals, etc. It is of first importance to the public that these should be known by a qualified chemist, and the examiner will certainly ask them. There is no royal road to learning doses; one has just to grind at them. You can attend classes for years and still fail in posology. I met several fellows up at the exam. who were uncertain upon strengths. This type of candidate I can only compare to the foolish virgins: it is he who complains of unfair examiners. While going over materia-medica specimens at the "Square" last summer, I was asked by a student what is *Chondrodendron tomentosum*. I told him, Oh! is it official? Again I informed him on this point and its preparation. He expressed great surprise, said he had never seen ext. parciræ liq., and a little later told me of his lack of success at the Minor. He had been in twice, and the examiners were very exacting. He was perhaps to be pitied, for he was far from young, and I admired his pluck in still working.

One of my first tasks was to make myself word-perfect in those things which must be learned by rote. Simultaneously I joined an evening class at a school of pharmacy, where I did two hours' dispensing twice a week. My dispensing had been good. It was learnt where dispensing should be learnt—the dispensary of a first-class dispensing-business. The six weeks served to burnish up the forgotten manipulations and to make one or two granular preparations. Practically every other form of medicament, from blisters to bougies, I had met with as an assistant, and it was with some pleasure that I found that, in spite of two years, the hand had not entirely lost its cunning. Materia medica was done at the Square Museum for the most part; this, aided by Humphrey's "Materia Medica," sufficed, but it required going over the specimens again and again until they were quite familiar. I was handicapped by having completely forgotten the appearance of the less common ones. Botany crowded into so short a time was perhaps less interesting than it should have been. It simply consisted in constant reading of Lawson and examination of all the fresh specimens I could find locally, which were few indeed. The pressed specimens in the Square Museum had to serve my purpose. I also made use of the Associates' privilege of using the microscope in the library, and of borrowing slides from the Curator. "Pharmacopedia" and the inevitable but unlovable B.P. were my essentials of pharmacy. My prescription-reading I revised by means of some of the collections of prescriptions at the Society's library. What they lack in modern proprietary remedies they make up in illegibility. Books have been stated with the exception of Stirling's "Synopsis."

The cost was as follows: Fee, 10/- 10s.; books and cost of school tuition, 2/- 10s.; subscription as student-associate, 10s. 6d.; small incidentals, chiefly personal, ran into about 1/-, making a total of 14/- 10s. 6d. My registration-fee had been paid during my apprenticeship. The entire cost was under 15/-, and the secret of the whole thing was private reading giving the whole of my attention to the work.—(189/35.)

Produce Notes.

Spanish Liquorice-root.

The exportation of liquorice-root from Malaga was formerly an important business, says U.S. Consul Frazer, and is still carried on to some extent, but since the establishment of factories at Seville and elsewhere for extracting, little is left for exportation. Dealers state that for the above reason the price has doubled in the last ten years. A few years ago some 4,000 cwt. was exported, averaging 16 to 20 pesetas per cwt. f.o.b. Malaga, while this year only a few hundred cwt. will be shipped from this port. The last sales in January were made at the equivalent of 19s. per cwt. for green root. The root is prepared for shipment in pieces of 2 ft. or 3 ft. long, wrapped in bundles with wire and covered with sacking. Each bundle weighs at time of shipment approximately 2 cwt., and is sold on the basis of its weight on day of shipment as recorded by the official Government weighers at the docks. The season for shipping green root is September to May, but, of course, the dried can be exported all the year round.

Palm-kernels.

The possibility of transferring the palm-kernel industry to Great Britain is the subject of a pamphlet issued by the West African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which is a reprint of an article appearing in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute." It appears that over a quarter of a million tons of palm-kernels (worth more than four million pounds sterling) are exported annually from British West Africa (principally from Nigeria). Almost the whole of this export has hitherto gone to Germany, where crushing-mills and manufacturing plants have been established for carrying on the industry on a very large scale. In the past Great Britain has imported considerable quantities of the palm-kernel oil from Germany, and the palm-kernel cake is consumed entirely in that country. This industry is now suspended owing to the war, and the opportunity seems propitious for an endeavour to establish it in Great Britain upon a much more extended scale than heretofore. Already there are two mills (both at Liverpool) for dealing with palm-kernels, capable together of crushing annually about 70,000 tons, leaving a balance unprovided for of 180,000 tons. Arrangements are being made to deal in the near future with much larger quantities.

Testing W.I. Lime-juice.

In our Coloured Supplement of March 27 we gave some details of the erection and working of the Government lime juice factory in St. Lucia. We now learn from the "Agricultural News" of Barbados that, to assist local lime-juice makers in establishing a uniform grade of juice, the Agricultural Department of St. Lucia has made arrangements for testing samples submitted to them. The examination of concentrated juice will, it is said, include (1) test showing acid-content, (2) hydrometer reading, and (3) test for sediment. A fee of 1s. will be charged for each examination of raw juice, and 1s. 6d. for concentrated juice. Samples of raw juice, it is stated, should be taken from the storage vat immediately after milling and straining. Samples of the concentrated juice should be taken from the cooling vat, the contents being first thoroughly agitated before the sample is taken. The further instructions are simple, but apparently are necessary—as, for instance, that the juice should be put into clean bottles of about 12 oz. securely sealed, labelled with the owner's name, and sent addressed to the Agricultural Superintendent, Castries Botanic Garden, or the Agricultural and Botanic Station at Choiseul. The tests will be treated as confidential, and no responsibility will attach to the Agricultural Department.

Eucalyptus Oil.

Writing in a recent issue of the "Sydney Morning Herald," the manager of a eucalyptus-oil company in New South Wales says that "our people do not sufficiently appreciate the value of their forests. If they had them in Germany, I guarantee the Germans would make considerably more use of them than we do. Of the oil now distilled, 75 per cent. is used for mining purposes. Immense quantities are sent to Broken Hill and other mining centres for separating the metallic sulphides from the ores.... Very fine oil is got from the mallee district of Wyalong and is in great demand. It is a pity the farmers burn off the mallee when getting the land ready for farming, as quite a good return could be got from the oil. A fine water-white oil, containing over 70 per cent. of eucalyptol is obtained from the Reedy Creek district. From Bodalla to Eden there are splendid forests of eucalyptus-trees that

yield the best medicinal oils." These remarks apply equally well to South Australia, says a correspondent of the "Mining Journal," who states: "We have thousands of square miles covered with trees and scrub admirably suited for the distillery, yet the eucalyptus-oil industry in South Australia is far behind that of New South Wales, there being few distilling-plants, with a comparatively small output." In South Australia the eucalyptus-leaf is distilled principally on Kangaroo Island, and to a less extent on the river Murray.

St. Vincent Arrowroot.

In their report and statement of accounts, the Committee of Management of the St. Vincent Arrowroot Growers' and Exporters' Association for 1914 state that in the early part of the year a Committee, constituted of leading brokers in London, was appointed to grade all Association arrowroot and fix minimum prices, the standard being Grade E, the minimum for which it was hoped might be maintained at 3*1/2*d. per lb. On account of the low level of prices resulting from a flooded market, it was decided later in the year not to increase production of the 1914-15 crop. It was also then decided to regulate shipments by extending exportation of the crop over ten months of the year, each producer shipping not more than one-tenth of his crop per month. It will be commonly known by now that the Association has for some time experienced the difficulty of dealing with the produce of small growers who are not members. With a view to eliminating this difficulty, affecting not only the Association but also the general prosperity of the industry, it is hoped to establish a company to buy up the arrowroot of the non-members of the Association. The position of St. Vincent arrowroot has of late been threatened by the appearance on the market of other forms of starch, which are sold to serve purposes originally monopolised by arrowroot. The Association has faced this competition with much vigour and ingenuity by means of various forms of sale and advertisement. In the first place, an agreement with wholesale packers in Canada has been made for the sale of the so-called "No-wyta" packets of arrowroot. In connection with this scheme considerable sums of money have been appropriated for printing advertising booklets and furnishing coloured packets with labels of an artistic design. A similar effort has been made in the United Kingdom.

Zanzibar Cloves.

The annual report of the Zanzibar Protectorate for 1913 states that the export of cloves amounted in value to 412,547*l.*, against 342,173*l.* in 1912, or 70,300*l.* more. The exports during the past ten years have been as follows:

	£		£
1904	332,400	1909	330,400
1905	287,100	1910	253,500
1906	356,600	1911	437,000
1907	396,100	1912	342,200
1908	265,000	1913	412,500

The increase in 1913 is accounted for by the large crop harvested during the season 1913-14; the average price per frasila (35 lb.) was 19s. 1*1/2*d. for Zanzibar cloves and 19s. 1*1/2*d. for Pemba cloves, compared with 19s. 1*1/2*d. and 18s. 0*1/2*d. respectively in 1912. In a bountiful season less trouble is taken to gather clove-stems, which explains the decrease. The average price per frasila was 5s. 9*1/2*d. as compared with 5s. 2*1/2*d. in 1912. It is estimated that there are in Zanzibar and Pemba about 60,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about five and a-half million trees in bearing. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, a few being held by Indians. The Arabs are heavily involved financially, their properties being mortgaged to Indians, who are, as a rule, in a position to foreclose, but prefer to allow the Arab to remain on in a more or less dependent position. The Arab has been unable to accommodate himself to the changed conditions of labour arising from the abolition of slavery in 1897, while the Indian prefers the business of shopkeeper, merchant, or moneylender to that of farmer. The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lb. The largest crop will probably be that of 1913-14 (the final returns are not yet available), yielding over 27,000,000 lb., of which Pemba will contribute more than 21,000,000 lb. The smallest crop recorded of recent years was in the season 1912-13, when only 4,750,000 lb. were harvested, of which Pemba contributed rather more than 3,500,000 lb. The average yield per annum from a plantation of about 3,000 trees of about sixty years old owned and managed by Europeans is 8 lb. per tree; ninety-eight trees are planted to the acre. The price of recent years has varied from Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 14-5-0 per frasila of 35 lb. The Government levies a duty of 25 per cent. on all cloves exported.

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This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

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A dry, white powder: dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

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Per dozen—	Small.	Medium.	Large.
	10d.	1/10	2 9
Per gross—	9/-	20/-	30/-

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